

THE TIMES

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 27 1982



Price twenty pence

**£250m loss
on oil for
each \$1 fall**

Mr Jock Bruce-Gardyne, the Economic Secretary to the Treasury, revealed that for every \$1 fall in the price of a barrel of North Sea oil the Government's tax take would be reduced by between £250m and £300m a year. The price of the oil, he said in a constituency speech in Cheshire, had fallen by \$1.50 since the beginning of the year.

Page 13

Amersham sale inquiry doubts

Whitelaw embarrassment over the sale of Amersham International has grown with doubts over the possibility of an internal inquiry into the deal, which is said to have left the Treasury with £20m less than it could have raised.

Pages 2, 13

Ban on Plessey sit-in lifted

A court order for Plessey workers to end a sit-in at their Baldgate factory was overturned at Edinburgh Court of Session. It was ruled that the Trade Union and Industrial Relations Act, 1974, could legalise such sit-ins.

Page 13

The move comes five months after a warning by Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, that a record prison population of 46,000 by the spring was "all too possible" if nothing was done. That would present a human problem of daunting proportions, he said.

Even if courts have responded to calls to reduce sentence lengths, police have given a warning of an increase in some serious crimes in the last part of the year and good intentions are being overwhelmed by sheer numbers.

If the offender is later convicted of another imprisonable offence, committed during the period of licensed release, the court can reactivate the suspended part of the previous sentence.

The move comes five months after a warning by Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, that a record prison population of 46,000 by the spring was "all too possible" if nothing was done. That would present a human problem of daunting proportions, he said.

Even if courts have responded to calls to reduce sentence lengths, police have given a warning of an increase in some serious crimes in the last part of the year and good intentions are being overwhelmed by sheer numbers.

If the offender is later convicted of another imprisonable offence, committed during the period of licensed release, the court can reactivate the suspended part of the previous sentence.

The move comes five months after a warning by Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, that a record prison population of 46,000 by the spring was "all too possible" if nothing was done. That would present a human problem of daunting proportions, he said.

Even if courts have responded to calls to reduce sentence lengths, police have given a warning of an increase in some serious crimes in the last part of the year and good intentions are being overwhelmed by sheer numbers.

If the offender is later convicted of another imprisonable offence, committed during the period of licensed release, the court can reactivate the suspended part of the previous sentence.

The move comes five months after a warning by Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, that a record prison population of 46,000 by the spring was "all too possible" if nothing was done. That would present a human problem of daunting proportions, he said.

Even if courts have responded to calls to reduce sentence lengths, police have given a warning of an increase in some serious crimes in the last part of the year and good intentions are being overwhelmed by sheer numbers.

If the offender is later convicted of another imprisonable offence, committed during the period of licensed release, the court can reactivate the suspended part of the previous sentence.

The move comes five months after a warning by Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, that a record prison population of 46,000 by the spring was "all too possible" if nothing was done. That would present a human problem of daunting proportions, he said.

Even if courts have responded to calls to reduce sentence lengths, police have given a warning of an increase in some serious crimes in the last part of the year and good intentions are being overwhelmed by sheer numbers.

If the offender is later convicted of another imprisonable offence, committed during the period of licensed release, the court can reactivate the suspended part of the previous sentence.

The move comes five months after a warning by Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, that a record prison population of 46,000 by the spring was "all too possible" if nothing was done. That would present a human problem of daunting proportions, he said.

Even if courts have responded to calls to reduce sentence lengths, police have given a warning of an increase in some serious crimes in the last part of the year and good intentions are being overwhelmed by sheer numbers.

If the offender is later convicted of another imprisonable offence, committed during the period of licensed release, the court can reactivate the suspended part of the previous sentence.

The move comes five months after a warning by Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, that a record prison population of 46,000 by the spring was "all too possible" if nothing was done. That would present a human problem of daunting proportions, he said.

Even if courts have responded to calls to reduce sentence lengths, police have given a warning of an increase in some serious crimes in the last part of the year and good intentions are being overwhelmed by sheer numbers.

If the offender is later convicted of another imprisonable offence, committed during the period of licensed release, the court can reactivate the suspended part of the previous sentence.

The move comes five months after a warning by Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, that a record prison population of 46,000 by the spring was "all too possible" if nothing was done. That would present a human problem of daunting proportions, he said.

Even if courts have responded to calls to reduce sentence lengths, police have given a warning of an increase in some serious crimes in the last part of the year and good intentions are being overwhelmed by sheer numbers.

If the offender is later convicted of another imprisonable offence, committed during the period of licensed release, the court can reactivate the suspended part of the previous sentence.

The move comes five months after a warning by Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, that a record prison population of 46,000 by the spring was "all too possible" if nothing was done. That would present a human problem of daunting proportions, he said.

Even if courts have responded to calls to reduce sentence lengths, police have given a warning of an increase in some serious crimes in the last part of the year and good intentions are being overwhelmed by sheer numbers.

If the offender is later convicted of another imprisonable offence, committed during the period of licensed release, the court can reactivate the suspended part of the previous sentence.

The move comes five months after a warning by Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, that a record prison population of 46,000 by the spring was "all too possible" if nothing was done. That would present a human problem of daunting proportions, he said.

Even if courts have responded to calls to reduce sentence lengths, police have given a warning of an increase in some serious crimes in the last part of the year and good intentions are being overwhelmed by sheer numbers.

If the offender is later convicted of another imprisonable offence, committed during the period of licensed release, the court can reactivate the suspended part of the previous sentence.

The move comes five months after a warning by Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, that a record prison population of 46,000 by the spring was "all too possible" if nothing was done. That would present a human problem of daunting proportions, he said.

Even if courts have responded to calls to reduce sentence lengths, police have given a warning of an increase in some serious crimes in the last part of the year and good intentions are being overwhelmed by sheer numbers.

Whitelaw acts to stem overcrowding in prisons

By Peter Evans and Anthony Bevins

The Government is to introduce partially suspended sentences in the face of a worsening prison crisis which has seen the number of prisoners in Britain rise from 40,800 in December to 43,764 yesterday.

The rise plus the need to use police and court cells in London as a temporary measure and two recent clashes with prison officers have alarmed ministers.

Now parliamentary orders laid down yesterday mean courts will be able to impose partially suspended sentences on offenders aged 21 and over for sentences of six months to two years.

Partial suspension will involve between a quarter and three-quarters of the sentences which means that a person sentenced to two years may after one-third remission serve only four months in jail. Similarly, someone sentenced to six months may have 4½ months of the sentence suspended, less a further half month on remission and serve only one month.

If the offender is later convicted of another imprisonable offence, committed during the period of licensed release, the court can reactivate the suspended part of the previous sentence.

The move comes five months after a warning by Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, that a record prison population of 46,000 by the spring was "all too possible" if nothing was done. That would present a human problem of daunting proportions, he said.

Even if courts have responded to calls to reduce sentence lengths, police have given a warning of an increase in some serious crimes in the last part of the year and good intentions are being overwhelmed by sheer numbers.

If the offender is later convicted of another imprisonable offence, committed during the period of licensed release, the court can reactivate the suspended part of the previous sentence.

The move comes five months after a warning by Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, that a record prison population of 46,000 by the spring was "all too possible" if nothing was done. That would present a human problem of daunting proportions, he said.

Even if courts have responded to calls to reduce sentence lengths, police have given a warning of an increase in some serious crimes in the last part of the year and good intentions are being overwhelmed by sheer numbers.

If the offender is later convicted of another imprisonable offence, committed during the period of licensed release, the court can reactivate the suspended part of the previous sentence.

The move comes five months after a warning by Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, that a record prison population of 46,000 by the spring was "all too possible" if nothing was done. That would present a human problem of daunting proportions, he said.

Even if courts have responded to calls to reduce sentence lengths, police have given a warning of an increase in some serious crimes in the last part of the year and good intentions are being overwhelmed by sheer numbers.

If the offender is later convicted of another imprisonable offence, committed during the period of licensed release, the court can reactivate the suspended part of the previous sentence.

The move comes five months after a warning by Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, that a record prison population of 46,000 by the spring was "all too possible" if nothing was done. That would present a human problem of daunting proportions, he said.

Even if courts have responded to calls to reduce sentence lengths, police have given a warning of an increase in some serious crimes in the last part of the year and good intentions are being overwhelmed by sheer numbers.

If the offender is later convicted of another imprisonable offence, committed during the period of licensed release, the court can reactivate the suspended part of the previous sentence.

The move comes five months after a warning by Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, that a record prison population of 46,000 by the spring was "all too possible" if nothing was done. That would present a human problem of daunting proportions, he said.

Even if courts have responded to calls to reduce sentence lengths, police have given a warning of an increase in some serious crimes in the last part of the year and good intentions are being overwhelmed by sheer numbers.

If the offender is later convicted of another imprisonable offence, committed during the period of licensed release, the court can reactivate the suspended part of the previous sentence.

The move comes five months after a warning by Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, that a record prison population of 46,000 by the spring was "all too possible" if nothing was done. That would present a human problem of daunting proportions, he said.

Even if courts have responded to calls to reduce sentence lengths, police have given a warning of an increase in some serious crimes in the last part of the year and good intentions are being overwhelmed by sheer numbers.

If the offender is later convicted of another imprisonable offence, committed during the period of licensed release, the court can reactivate the suspended part of the previous sentence.

The move comes five months after a warning by Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, that a record prison population of 46,000 by the spring was "all too possible" if nothing was done. That would present a human problem of daunting proportions, he said.

Amnesty move to oust Thorpe

By Michael Horsnell

A move to oust Mr Jeremy Thorpe, the former Liberal leader, from his new £14,000-a-year job as director of Amnesty International's British section will be made at a meeting in London today of the organization's 25-member council.

This follows growing resentment amongst Amnesty's 19,000 members throughout the country and anger amongst the 11-strong staff at his appointment earlier this month.

An emergency resolution calling for the appointment to be rescinded is expected to be tabled at the meeting, which has been specially moved from Amnesty's headquarters in Southampton Street to St Martin-in-the-Fields Church, ironically the scene of the organization's founding in 1961.

Because of the volume of protest

in the often stormy affairs of Amnesty, which campaigns for the release of prisoners of conscience, follows a week in which at least 170 letters of complaint about the appointment have been received from members and local groups.

Staff expressed their "apprehension" at the increasing level of protest from the membership and they have been backed by Amnesty's trade union liaison committee, representing more than 40 affiliated unions, which has registered a "grave concern" to the chairman of the British section, Frenchman Roger Briot.

The level of the protest has forced Mr Briot to invite members and groups to make representations to the council.

He was unavailable for comment yesterday, but council members and staff believe that he will be tempted to resign if a resolution against Mr Thorpe, who is due to start work on March 10, is carried. After the selection of the former MP M. Briot, said: "The main reason why we chose Mr Thorpe was because we were impressed by his human rights record."

A Royal Commission, which has been investigating the Ship Owners and Dockers' Union for nearly two years, presented a interim report to Parliament last night.

The report concentrated on tax evasion. It said that four cases involved non-payment of more than £2m (£1.2m), and that there are hundreds of other cases.

A claim in the report that the Taxation Department had been reluctant to place its officers in "any kind of physical difficulty" by leading evidence against the Commission was denied by Mr Bill O'Reilly, the Tax Commissioner.

The Commission said that, when it asked the Deputy Tax Commissioner for Victoria to attend its offices for discussions, "great reluctance was shown by him and there was talk of concrete boots".

The report added that companies involved in tax avoidance schemes appointed members of the union to their boards because of their ability to provide false identities, and because of their violent reputations.

Mr Jack "Puff" Nichols, the union's Victoria secretary, was found shot dead in his car last June, after he had failed to give evidence to the Commission. An inquest found that he had committed suicide.

There are a number of other complaints filed in Strasbourg in which Scottish and English children have been beaten and where parents allege a breach of Article 3. The reason why "a friendly settlement" has been reached is that the mother has been reached is that the mother wanted to avoid publicity and was afraid that if she went ahead to a hearing at the European court she would lose her anonymity.

Mr Scott said the Government was lucky to have got out of this particular case with a friendly settlement". It was significant that the United Kingdom had paid £1.2m for the caning, he said. "It is going to cost the Government a considerable amount if it has to pay out such a sum for every caning."

The Department of Education and Science confirmed last night that a settlement had been reached in this case and that the mother had been paid at least £2,000. It is to issue the circular to education authorities next week telling them that the use of corporal punishment may in certain circumstances be contrary to Article 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights.

The report of the settlement between the Government and the mother has been reached is that the mother wanted to avoid publicity and was afraid that if she went ahead to a hearing at the European court she would lose her anonymity.

Mr Scott said the Government was lucky to have got out of this particular case with a friendly settlement". It was significant that the United Kingdom had paid £1.2m for the caning, he said. "It is going to cost the Government a considerable amount if it has to pay out such a sum for every caning."

The Department of Education and Science confirmed last night that a settlement had been reached in this case and that the mother had been paid at least £2,000. It is to issue the circular to education authorities next week telling them that the use of corporal punishment may in certain circumstances be contrary to Article 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights.

The report of the settlement between the Government and the mother has been reached is that the mother wanted to avoid publicity and was afraid that if she went ahead to a hearing at the European court she would lose her anonymity.

Mr Scott said the Government was lucky to have got out of this particular case with a friendly settlement". It was significant that the United Kingdom had paid £1.2m for the caning, he said. "It is going to cost the Government a considerable amount if it has to pay out such a sum for every caning."

The report of the settlement between the Government and the mother has been reached is that the mother wanted to avoid publicity and was afraid that if she went ahead to a hearing at the European court she would lose her anonymity.

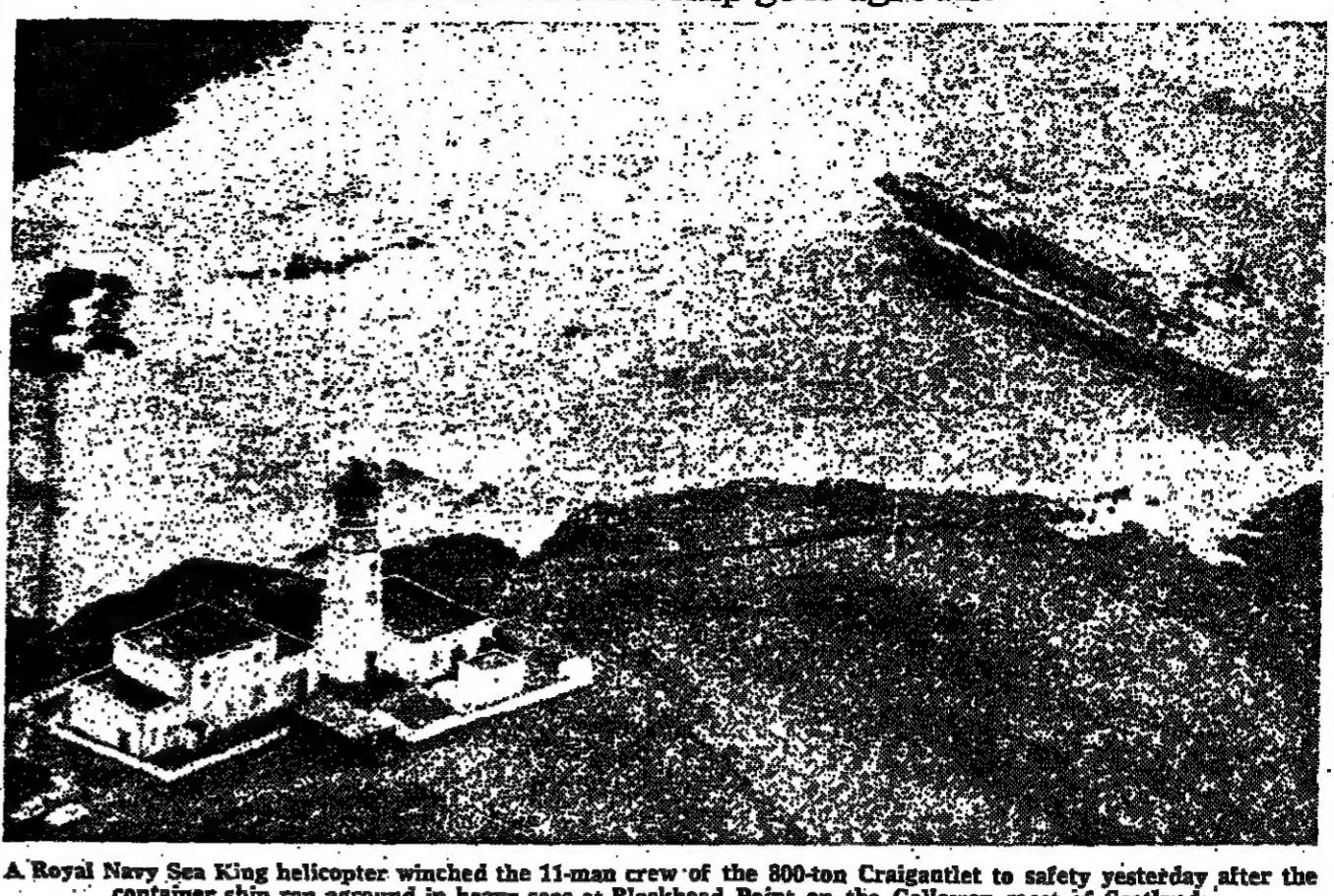
Mr Scott said the Government was lucky to have got out of this particular case with a friendly settlement". It was significant that the United Kingdom had paid £1.2m for the caning, he said. "It is going to cost the Government a considerable amount if it has to pay out such a sum for every caning."

The report of the settlement between the Government and the mother has been reached is that the mother wanted to avoid publicity and was afraid that if she went ahead to a hearing at the European court she would lose her anonymity.

Mr Scott said the Government was lucky to have got out of this particular case with a friendly settlement". It was significant that the United Kingdom had paid £1.2m for the caning, he said. "It is going to cost the Government a considerable amount if it has to pay out such a sum for every caning."

The report of the settlement between the Government and the mother has been reached is that the mother wanted to avoid publicity and was afraid that if she went ahead to a hearing at the European court she would lose her anonymity.

Crew saved after ship goes aground



A Royal Navy Sea King helicopter winched the 11-man crew of the 800-ton Craigantlet to safety yesterday after the container ship ran aground in heavy seas at Blackhead Point on the Galloway coast of Scotland.

How nature can help to produce acid rain

By the Staff of "Nature"
London
The meteorologists have
been given a lead to follow
in their researches. They
had previously thought that
acid rain was mainly the
result of burning coal.
Now they believe that
industrial processes
are also important.

Generally, the acidity of
rainwater is about pH 5,
but acid rain is largely
caused by industrial
processes. The acid rain
is often caused by
burning coal. The
extreme extent of
industrial pollution
leads to atmospheric
acid rain. These
processes have tended to
increase the amount
of acid rain produced.

Lord Carrington met Mr
Robert Mugabe, the Prime
Minister, for nearly an hour
and a half yesterday and for
lunch today. He said Mr
Mugabe's plans for a one-
party state were among
subjects covered.

"He said that he thinks
that in the long term a one-
party state might be the right
answer for Zimbabwe, but
there is no question of doing
it against the wishes of the
people of Zimbabwe or of
doing it against the consti-
tution or in an unconsti-
tutional way. If you look at
the constitution you will see
what that means," Lord
Carrington said.

Asked for his view of
Zimbabwe's record since
independence, Lord Carrington
replied that despite
inevitable troubles and difficulties
there had been "re-
markable progress if you
look at it in the round". He
acknowledged that there was
"some unease in the white
population here at the pre-
sent time, probably most
among skilled craftsmen".

He had also mentioned to
Mr Mugabe "the anxiety felt
in some quarters in my
country and elsewhere about
detention without trial, partic-
ularly of Mr (Wally) Stu-
taford," (the white MP be-
longing to Mr Ian Smith's
Republican Front party).

The only subjects which
seem to have caused discord
during Lord Carrington's
two-day visit were the level
of British aid, which the
Zimbabweans would like to
see increased, and the West's
approach to the Namibia
issue, where Mr Mangwende
accused Britain and other
countries of pandering to
the whims of South Africa.

□ The central committee
of the Patriotic Front party
meets tomorrow in a critical
session which should resolve
questions over the leadership
of Mr Joshua Nkomo
(Stephen Taylor writes).

The meeting, arising from
the Cabinet last week, will
also decide whether the two
remaining Patriotic Front
members of the Cabinet
should resign. Of the four
who survived the purge, one
has resigned and the other
has indicated he will stay.

There is considerable inter-
nal debate over the leader-
ship and rumbles of dissatisfaction
from the radical
Moscow faction, which main-
tains that the leadership has
deviated from socialist prin-
ciples and is concerned with
feathering its nest. Despite
regional differences, this
group probably has more in
common with the ruling
party of Mr
Mugabe.

However, lacking focus
and with no alternative of
sufficient stature, Mr Nkomo
is likely to retain the presi-
dency and convince the party
to maintain a united front.

Carrington praises Zimbabwe's stability

From Michael Hornsby
Salisbury, Feb 26

Lord Carrington, the
Foreign Secretary, will leave
Zimbabwe tomorrow at the
end of his first visit since
independence, convinced of
the country's stability despite
the present political crisis.

Speaking at a farewell
press conference tonight,
flanked by Mr Witness
Mangwende, the Zimbabwe
Foreign Minister, Lord
Carrington said: "I think the
situation here is calm. If you
look at it from the outside
and look at the Lancaster
House constitution Mr
Mugabe is entitled to have
whom he likes in his govern-
ment, and it seems to me that
the situation here is stable."

Lord Carrington met Mr
Robert Mugabe, the Prime
Minister, for nearly an hour
and a half yesterday and for
lunch today. He said Mr
Mugabe's plans for a one-
party state were among
subjects covered.

"He said that he thinks
that in the long term a one-
party state might be the right
answer for Zimbabwe, but
there is no question of doing
it against the wishes of the
people of Zimbabwe or of
doing it against the consti-
tution or in an unconsti-
tutional way. If you look at
the constitution you will see
what that means," Lord
Carrington said.

Asked for his view of
Zimbabwe's record since
independence, Lord Carrington
replied that despite
inevitable troubles and difficulties
there had been "re-
markable progress if you
look at it in the round". He
acknowledged that there was
"some unease in the white
population here at the pre-
sent time, probably most
among skilled craftsmen".

He had also mentioned to
Mr Mugabe "the anxiety felt
in some quarters in my
country and elsewhere about
detention without trial, partic-
ularly of Mr (Wally) Stu-
taford," (the white MP be-
longing to Mr Ian Smith's
Republican Front party).

The only subjects which
seem to have caused discord
during Lord Carrington's
two-day visit were the level
of British aid, which the
Zimbabweans would like to
see increased, and the West's
approach to the Namibia
issue, where Mr Mangwende
accused Britain and other
countries of pandering to
the whims of South Africa.

□ The central committee
of the Patriotic Front party
meets tomorrow in a critical
session which should resolve
questions over the leadership
of Mr Joshua Nkomo
(Stephen Taylor writes).

The meeting, arising from
the Cabinet last week, will
also decide whether the two
remaining Patriotic Front
members of the Cabinet
should resign. Of the four
who survived the purge, one
has resigned and the other
has indicated he will stay.

There is considerable inter-
nal debate over the leader-
ship and rumbles of dissatisfaction
from the radical
Moscow faction, which main-
tains that the leadership has
deviated from socialist prin-
ciples and is concerned with
feathering its nest. Despite
regional differences, this
group probably has more in
common with the ruling
party of Mr
Mugabe.

However, lacking focus
and with no alternative of
sufficient stature, Mr Nkomo
is likely to retain the presi-
dency and convince the party
to maintain a united front.

Rebels in Chad claim victory

Paris.—The Chad rebel
group, the Armed Forces of
the North (FAN), said they
had never lost control of the
strategic central town of
Oum Hadjer, which the
Government said it had
recaptured and held for four
days until Thursday.

The FAN representative in
Europe said the Government
troops were ambushed, los-
ing 417 men killed, 414
captured, and a number
wounded. They abandoned
much equipment.

The organization of Afri-
can Unity (OAU) had intended
to implement a ceasefire
between the two sides tomorrow.
It has been rejected by
the government with the rest
of a timetable leading to
elections and a definitive
government by the end of
June.

Polish party told to stop bickering

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw, Feb 26

Mr Mieczyslaw Rakowski,
the Deputy Prime Minister,
has appealed for an end to
bickering in the Polish
Communist Party, in a
speech to the party's two-day
plenary session in Warsaw.

He said: "If substantive
discussions are replaced by
denigrating adverbs, innuendo
and nebulous suggestions, as
well as libel, then the much-
delayed unity will not come.
My view is that such
practices are out of place in our
party".

That comment, and indeed
much of the speech, seems
aimed at rebutting criticism
voiced by Central Committee
members during the meeting.

The criticism centred on
three points: the need for the

Turkish regime swoops on peace activists

From Rasit Gurdilek, Ankara, Feb 26

The leading members of
the Turkish section of an
international left-wing peace
organization were rounded
up today by the authorities.
Turkey's military rulers had
eased a number of restrictions
recently, apparently in
an attempt to improve their
image abroad, while there
has been much criticism of
their human rights record.

The Ankara martial law
prosecutor has demanded the
death penalty for 186 of the
574 leading members of the
underground Dev-Yol (Revolutionary Road) organization,
the largest extreme left-wing
group in Turkey.

Among the 42 leaders of
the Peace Association against
whom arrest warrants were
issued were the Turkish section
president, Mr Mahmut
Dikerdem, a former ambassador,
and Mr Orhan Apaydin, the chairman of the
Istanbul Bar Association. Mr
Apaydin is also the principal
defence lawyer of the 52
leaders of the left-wing
Progressive Trade Unions
Confederation (DISK), who
are on trial for their lives.

Also included were Mr Ali
Sirmen, foreign policy analyst
of the left-wing daily
Cumhuriyet, Mr Niyazi
Dalyanli, owner of an Istanbul-based
news agency, another liberal journalist,
four former social democrat
deputies, a poet, two engineers,
and a doctor.

Another is Mrs Reha Isvan,
the wife of the former Mayor of
Istanbul, Mr Ahmet Isvan, who
has been in custody since
the Army coup of September, 1980, on charges
of helping DISK to organize
the May Day parade in 1977,
at which 30 people died.

In a written statement
issued before he gave himself
up in Istanbul, Mr Apaydin claimed
that the arrests were

(Reuter reports).

Bonn ministers deny bribery allegations

Bon, Feb 26.—Two senior Cabinet members and a close aide of Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, are being investigated on suspicion of bribery, the justice authorities said today.

The prosecutor's office, said that the investigations involved three other politicians, one a former minister, and senior executives of the Flick concern, a private holding company with interests in steel, engineering and munitions.

The Cabinet men named were Herr Hans Matthöfer, the Finance Minister and a member of Herr Schmidt's Social Democratic Party (SPD), and Count Otto Lambsdorff, the Economics Minister and a Free Democrat.

The prosecutor's office said that they and Herr Schmidt's Chancellery State Secretary, Herr Manfred Lahnstein, together with the other politicians, had all dealt officially with requests by the Flick for tax concessions. A decision on whether to press charges would be taken once the investigation was completed. "Further details cannot be disclosed to avoid compromising the investigation", it said.

In a statement issued by his ministry, Herr Matthöfer recalled a report in a last December by *Der Spiegel* the news magazine, which alleged that Flick had donated DM50,000 (about £11,360) to the SPD.

The report, which Herr Matthöfer denied at the time, linked the donation with government approval for Flick to be relieved of tax on investments of proceeds from a DM200m shares sale. "What is correct is that not even the possibility of such a donation... was ever men-

tioned to me", he said today.

An equally forceful denial came from Count Lambsdorff, who is visiting the United States, and who was quoted by his ministry as saying that the allegation was completely untenable. Their statements were endorsed by Herr Lothar Ruehl, the government spokesman, who told a news conference that Bonn saw no reason for the Ministers or Herr Lahnstein to resign.

The investigations, among the widest ever launched against Bonn politicians, were disclosed less than 24 hours after one of the industrialists on the list announced he had resigned as president-elect of the West German Industry Confederation (BDI).

Herr Eberhard von Brautschitsch, a Flick deputy chairman, said in a letter passed to the press that he understood a possible link was being investigated between company donations and its investment of proceeds from selling shares in the Daimler-Benz company in early 1976.

Other company executives named by the prosecutor were Dr Friedrich Karl Flick, the executive chairman and Herr Manfred Nemitz, board member of a Flick subsidiary.

Herr Hans Friderichs, the foreign economics minister who was succeeded by Count Lambsdorff in 1977 and who is now head of the Dresden Bank, was also under investigation, the prosecutor's office said.

The two remaining politicians named were Herr Horst-Ludwig Riemer, former FDP state economics minister in North Rhine-Westphalia, and Herr Rudolf Eberle, the present state economics minister in Baden-Württemberg. — Reuter.

Matthöfer: Finance

Lambsdorff: Economics

THE TIMES SATURDAY FEBRUARY 27 1982

OVERSEAS NEWS

3

Paris and Bonn put London in the cold

From Jonathan Fenby
Paris, Feb 26

The agreement between
France and West Germany
reached at summit talks here
on Thursday on ways to
protect Europe from the
impact of high American
interest rates has tended to
isolate Britain in the Euro-
pean Community.

The French took on the
agreement between President
François Mitterrand and
Herr Helmut Schmidt as a
key test of commitment to
the EEC. They want European
nations to pledge themselves
to the idea that they
should keep their currencies
stable whatever happens as a
result of American interest
rates.

One idea being floated in
Paris is that companies
wanting to raise money
should float capital issues in
the European currency unit,

The interest rate question
is part of a much wider issue
of European unity on which
Britain is seen as being
increasingly isolated. French
official sources talked of "a
certain egocentrism" in
Britain's attitude. The joint
declaration spoke of the need
to rise above national
interests, which is seen here
as an apt reference to
British concern about its
budgetary contribution to the
EEC.

Britain is regarded by the
French Government as the
main obstacle to Community
unity on a whole range of
issues, ranging from the
interest rates to farm prices. The palmy
days of the Mitterrand-Thatcher
summit of last September,
when France seemed to
be seeking a renewal of
friendly relations with Britain,
are now dead. Instead,
France is seeking to build on
the very close relations with
West Germany which resulted
from the summit meeting here.

The first attempt to convert
the understanding on interest
rates into a Community-wide
agreement was expected to be made
yesterday in Rome, where M
Mitterrand began talks with
Italian leaders. Other EEC
member governments are
expected to be contacted rapidly.
The Franco-German
relationship, evident at the
meetings between M Mitterrand
and Herr Schmidt on Wednesday
and Thursday is expected to be the cornerstone
of European unity.

Britain is now being presented
as the principal obstacle to this.
The French hope that British attempts to
hold down farm prices in the current round of talks will be
rejected by other European nations.
They are encouraged by the statement agreed with
Herr Schmidt which stresses that farm price questions
must be separated from issues of how much each country
pays to the European budget. Britain has in the past sought to hold down
food prices to cut the cost of European policies.

For that reason we always
try to have two reports of
Israeli incursions into Lebanon," he said.
"Facts are presented differently to reporters on each side of a
conflict and we need to give both sides."

□ The Foreign Press Association
which represents more than 200 journalists and
photographers based in Israel
took a front page advertisement in the English-language
Jerusalem Post to express concern about the implications
of the government's campaign.

This unusual step was taken after a speech in the
Knesset during which Dr Eliezer Ben-Eliyahu, chairman
of the foreign affairs and defence committee appealed to
the association to join "the struggle for freedom of expression for objectivity of reporting and coverage, for an end to toadying and submission".

On Thursday there were
incidents on the Golan Heights when Israeli troops
clashed with reporters and cameramen attempting to
cover the barricading of four Druze Arab villages.

The evidence was inconclusive on the key point
of whether General Armada's going to Parliament that night was his decision or if he had been authorized to attempt a personal initiative by Lieutenant General José Gabreis, the then Spanish Army chief.

The evidence left no doubt that King Juan Carlos and Lieutenant General Sabino Fernandez Campos, head of the royal household, disapproved of the idea of General Armada offering to head a coalition government in the King's name.

The evidence left no doubt that King Juan Carlos and Lieutenant General Sabino Fernandez Campos, head of the royal household, disapproved of the idea of General Armada offering to head a coalition government in the King's name.

The evidence left no doubt that King Juan Carlos and Lieutenant General Sabino Fernandez Campos, head of the royal household, disapproved of the idea of General Armada offering to head a coalition government in the King's name.

The evidence left no doubt that King Juan Carlos and Lieutenant General Sabino Fernandez Campos, head of the royal household, disapproved of the idea of General Armada offering to head a coalition government in the King's name.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Sweeping raids in Pakistan

Islamabad.—The auth-
orities in Pakistan, stepping
up the campaign against Anti-
Social Elements, have arrested
more than 600 people in Sindh and Punjab
provinces. (Hasan Akhtar
writes)

Newspapers have reported
a crackdown on students in a
number of cities and towns and two jailbreaks in the
North-West Frontier Province,
in which two convicts were
reported to have been shot dead by police. Many
students have been rusticated.

The Duke of Edinburgh,
who arrived in Karachi
yesterday on a three-day
visit, was received by the
Sind Governor, Lieutenant-
General S. M. Abbasi. The
Duke is here in his capacity a
Wildlife Fund.

Union leader's throat cut

Santiago.—The body of
Señor Tucapel Jiménez, the
Chilean civil servants' union
leader, was found on the
outskirts of Santiago. His
throat was cut, police sources
said.

Señor Jiménez recently
demanded the formation of a
national union to fight for
the return of union freedoms
in Chile where such activity
is severely restricted by the
Pinochet regime.

Court allows Corsica law

Paris.—An Opposition chal-
lenge to the law passed last
month, giving Corsica a wide
measure of autonomy, has been
rebuffed by the Constitutional
Court, which did not agree that the principle of
the indivisibility of the sovereign-
ty of the French

The semi-detached Mr Sparrow takes over the Thatcher think tank

Two weeks ago merchant banker John Sparrow was sitting in his City office when a phone call came summoning him to Downing Street. For more than five years as London personnel chief of Morgan Grenfell he had been quietly advising the Prime Minister on financial and industrial affairs. This time he was certain there could be only two reasons he might be wanted — for advice on the Laker rescue or on the winding up of De Lorean motors.

Instead, he was taken up to the Cabinet Secretary, Sir Robert Armstrong, and offered the directorship of the Central Policy Review Staff, the "Think Tank", a job he did not even know was available and had certainly never considered for himself.

Yesterday, after the appointment was formally announced, Mr Sparrow admitted that he had been "totally surprised". So were other Conservative advisers. The battle to win the Prime Minister's ear is a fierce one, particularly at a time when the Government is beginning to marshal its various policy advisory teams in the long run towards the next election.

The current holder of the job, Robin Ibbot from ICI, was expected to stay on for another year at least. He was among the handful of senior businessmen whom Mrs Thatcher brought into Downing Street soon after her election and, although there had been occasional complaints from the Tory right that the

Think Tank had become insufficiently political, the Prime Minister often made it clear that she was happy with his work.

It appears now, however, that a change at the CPRS had been in the offing since before Christmas. ICI is Britain's biggest manufacturing company and has some big problems. Ibbot had been its commercial and planning director and his contract with the Government specified that he could be pulled back any time after two years in Downing Street. The company warned in December that it would probably exercise its option at the earliest opportunity and this was caught at an ICI board meeting. The new man takes over in a month's time.

John Sparrow is typical of the new school of political advisers who have impressed the Prime Minister more by the assiduous circulation of helpful written advice than by old-style political fixing and glad-handing.

Mr Sparrow recalls that he was first asked to give financial advice to Mrs Thatcher in opposition. He still does not know who suggested him then — or indeed for his new job. He had one interview with the opposition leader in her House of Commons office and has hardly seen her since. He has simply circulated short papers on interest rates and the financial markets — in large numbers in opposition, less frequently in government. Of the other mem-

bers of the Cabinet, he is closest to Sir Geoffrey Howe.

His political position is regarded by his friends as that of "a fairly straightforward City monetarist". In his own words: "I am not a particularly political person. I like to think of myself as at least semi-detached and dispassionate. Twenty years ago I was a Conservative councillor in Ealing and considered my views perhaps closest to those of Iain Macleod. In as much as I have a political view I still think that I am a Macleod man which means, in my book, being much closer to Margaret Thatcher than to, say, Francis Pym."

John Sparrow's mild, persuasive demeanour may have appealed to the Prime Minister (his

style is very like that of the outgoing Robin Ibbot) but his appointment has not pleased those who believe the Think Tank has become too dominated by the Whitehall machine to serve Mrs Thatcher's relection.

The role of the Think Tank has never before stayed the same from one director to another. Under its first chief, Lord Rothschild, the best and brightest of industry and the Civil Service were brought together with the aim of providing an alternative voice to accepted Whitehall wisdoms. But it took a steep dive in prime ministerial popularity when Rothschild challenged Edward Heath's "good news" speeches with a report that unless Britain stopped acting like a rich nation she would be one of the poorest in Europe by 1985.

Rothschild's successor, Sir Kenneth Berrill, was himself a civil servant, worked more closely with the Whitehall machine, but still managed to preside over the notorious Think Tank attack on the lavishness of Britain's representation overseas. Since then, however, despite important industrial work under Berrill and Ibbot, the impact of the CPRS has been much less.

A strong right-wing strand among Mrs Thatcher's team would very much like to have used the opportunity of changing the head of the Think Tank to make too valuable to their companies to leave in Whitehall a moment longer than necessary. Just as ICI want Ibbot back, so will his bank want Mr Sparrow back — particularly, if Mrs Thatcher wins the election".

Directors was by coincidence published last week. It stated that "the resources of the CPRS appear to be used in areas of marginal significance to Party and Government. Whilst it is engaged in study on cashless pay, for example, it has apparently produced nothing on the longer term future of tripartite intervention in the economy and the future of the NEDC".

John Sparrow admitted yesterday that he had been given no guidelines by the Cabinet Secretary on how the Prime Minister wanted the CPRS to be run. He has met Robin Ibbot only once, very briefly, and so far no others of the 20-strong team. He can be expected to keep up work on nationalised industries. At Morgan Grenfell — which will continue paying his unspecified salary with the help of a £33,000 a year contribution from the Exchequer — he was a director of Coalite, United Gas Industries and had a strong interest in the privatisation of the energy sector.

When it first appeared early last year, the hardback edition sold barely 2,000 copies. As one ICI analyst put it yesterday, "Men who know as much about government thinking as heads of the Think Tank become too valuable to their companies to leave in Whitehall a moment longer than necessary. Just as ICI want Ibbot back, so will his bank want Mr Sparrow back — particularly, if Mrs Thatcher wins the election".

Peter Stothard



John Sparrow: mild, persuasive

Why Baldwin deserves his place in the House

by Julian Critchley



"YOU KNOW YOU CAN TRUST ME"

Two empty plinths stand in the Members' Lobby of the House of Commons. On either side stands a statue of every modern Prime Minister until Attlee — every one, that is, except Stanley Baldwin.

There is a move to have that omission put right, but the decision will not be taken on the nod.

Many Labour MPs are not keen on celebrating the Tory who presided over the General Strike and the Depression. And a number of Tories would rather reserve a place for a more maternal figure...

Baldwin as seen by Lew in 1935: Baldwin deals the League of Nations a severe blow

Last August, while staying at my cousin's house in Somerset, I discovered a collection of 36 speeches made by Stanley Baldwin between the years 1923 and 1926, and published by Penguin Books under the title *On England*. I was entranced.

Of the 36 only four were on political subjects, the remainder ranged over a variety of subjects of immediate interest to his listeners. They were witty, learned and without rancour. Compared with the belligerence of today's politics, what a breath of fresh air they are.

Here was a Prime Minister and party leader who found time not only to indulge his own strong sense of local patriotism in his native town (Bewdley), "one came out of

this red soil, and one will return to it and lay one's bones in it", but to evoke the genius loci in every other place he visited and share his catholic knowledge and expertise in literature, the arts, history and institutions.

His love of the country and wild life comes out in his dedication to the bird sanctuary in Hyde Park to the memory of WH Hudson; his deep and undemonstrative religious convictions are seen in his talks on Christian ideals and religion in politics for the National Free Church conference and a Wesleyan meeting.

He described himself as "a sort of half-educated fellow who never stops learning"; but I wonder if there are any more exquisite passages in

modern English literature than are to be found in his address to the Classical Association on his debt to the classics. It was in the Roman qualities of pietas and gravitas and the truth of the spoken word that he saw the foundation of European civilisation.

Baldwin was three times Prime Minister, and perhaps the dominant figure in politics between the two wars; yet there is no statue or memorial to him in the Palace of Westminster. In the Members' Lobby of the Commons there are two empty plinths, the other six being occupied by Churchill, Lloyd George, Jo Chamberlain, Asquith, Bonar Law and, most recently, Ardiz.

In December last year I tabled an Early Day motion that "a statue of Stanley Baldwin be placed in the Members' Lobby," which has attracted 108 signatures. Among the sponsors of my motion are Sir Harold Wilson, Edward Heath and James Callaghan. So far, however, only three Labour MPs have signed.

Baldwin's reputation has suffered from what could be called the Churchillian interpretation of history, and it is true that relations between them were never especially close. But to accuse Baldwin of appeasement is to confuse Stanley with Neville, and to place upon the first half of the 1930s blame that properly lies upon the second.

In fact Baldwin's reputation is unassailable. It rests

upon three major achievements: he helped to turn the Labour Party from being a revolutionary party into a constitutional one; he met and overcame the challenge of the General Strike of 1926, and by his skilful handling of the Abdication crisis probably saved the Monarchy.

Of the six who already stand in the Members' Lobby, only two, Churchill and Lloyd George, can claim, by their prowess in war, to have made a greater contribution to the state.

It is disappointing that, so far at least, the Labour Party has been so ungenerous towards Baldwin. His socialist friends, like Ellen Wilkinson, are long since dead and, it is true to say, that whenever references occur in

upon three major achievements: he helped to turn the Labour Party from being a revolutionary party into a constitutional one; he met and overcame the challenge of the General Strike of 1926, and by his skilful handling of the Abdication crisis probably saved the Monarchy.

Of the six who already stand in the Members' Lobby, only two, Churchill and Lloyd George, can claim, by their prowess in war, to have made a greater contribution to the state.

It is disappointing that, so far at least, the Labour Party has been so ungenerous towards Baldwin. His socialist friends, like Ellen Wilkinson, are long since dead and, it is true to say, that whenever references occur in

Baldwin's speeches to the Labour Party, they are studious, charitable and courteous, though there was fuel for quarrels a plenty. Conciliation was his constant aim.

Baldwin held for many years a very strong place in the affections of the people of all parties and that, I am sure, was because they knew from the early days of his premiership that service to the nation was his overriding purpose.

He took his party seriously enough but simply because he saw it as a necessary instrument to serve that purpose. This was the peroration of a great speech of his on Democracy and the Spirit of Service which he made in December 1924 in the Albert Hall to members of the victorious Conservative Party.

"I yearn to see the spirit of service to the whole nation the brightness of every member of the Unionist Party; Unionist in the sense that we stand for the union of those two nations of which Disraeli spoke; union among our own people to make a nation of our own people at home, which if secured, nothing else matters in the world... You cannot better serve your party, and through your party your country, than in dedicating your lives to that service."

Lady Lorna Howard, his daughter, tells the story of a hostel for tramps which was run privately by two old ladies in a Worcestershire village. Word spread that it would have to close. Baldwin went to his bank and put through the hostel door an envelope on which was written "from a grateful tramp".

There can be no memorial to Baldwin at Westminster without the support of Labour MPs. Conservatives and Liberals were happy to support Lord Attlee's petrification. Will Michael Foot be as generous? I shall try to persuade him when I meet him this week.

The author is the Conservative MP for Aldershot

© Times Newspapers Limited, 1982

D. M. Thomas: touching the nerve ends

Roaring trade at the White Hotel

This week Penguin Books publish the British paperback edition of the most unexpected, successful English novel of the past year, with an initial printing of 80,000 copies. D. M. Thomas's *The White Hotel* is an unashamedly literary, unusual, difficult and disturbing work, but it is rapidly clocking up the sales of a newsstand pulp thriller.

When it first appeared early last year, the hardback edition sold barely 2,000 copies in six months in Britain, in the wake of reviews which were not kind, but which were uncertain what to make of it. When it was nominated for the Booker Prize, and narrowly failed to win, and when a majority of critics chose it as their book of the year in the Christmas newspapers, the sales graph suddenly shot upwards. Hardback sales now exceed 20,000 copies, remarkable for a work of such

realized too that most psychoanalysts were Jews, as were their patients. From that came the realization that Freud had been imbued with the humanist beliefs of the nineteenth century, and had studied individuals with great care, in contrast to Hitler who exterminated thousands without a second thought."

What he was trying to do, Thomas says, was to touch the nerve ends of the twentieth century by finding a metaphor to connect what he sees as its two central themes, deep introspection and mass destruction.

"This is a very self-conscious age; we know we are brutes. No one at the time questioned why Genghis Khan slaughtered millions; it was just accepted. But when Hitler and Stalin did the same thing, people began to ask why."

Last year Thomas was invited to read passages from *The White Hotel* to an American Jewish audience on the fortieth anniversary of the Babyl Yar massacre, but he declined.

"I felt great guilt writing about such a horrific event, and I had to satisfy myself that I was not writing it for simple commercial exploitation. Writing it was a very private thing, and so should reading it be. I would be very unhappy declaiming it from a rostrum."

He feared a hostile reaction from the Jewish community when the book first appeared, but it never came. At the same time, he is not altogether surprised that America woke up to the book before England.

"Psychoanalysis is much more favourably regarded in the United States, where so many people are either analysts or analysands. Americans are also much more ready to accept an unusual format, more open to something new and original. And of course there is a very large Jewish population, particularly in New York, where interest was first aroused. In Britain, it requires exceptional publicity to get a serious novel going."

Recently Thomas went to Washington intending to undertake a semester's university teaching, but he fled home to Hereford after only two weeks. "I could not stand all the attention, the publicity and the phone calls. I cannot be the successful author of *The White Hotel*; I have to be the still-unsuccessful author of my next book."

His next is *The Improvisation*, just off the typewriter, which is again set in Russia with a dissident poet as hero. Thomas has never been to the Soviet Union; his knowledge of Russian comes from his national service, where he took a language course and was graded "suitable for low-level interrogation after further training". He never became an interrogator, but he discovered Russian literature.

Donald Thomas is now a wealthy man, and his accountant keeps pointing out the benefits of residence in various sunny tax havens. But, if he moves anywhere, it will be back to the rocks and the wild sea of his native Cornwall. More than any literary or commercial success, says Thomas, a writer needs his roots.

Alan Hamilton

placed to eat into the Labour vote — which would satisfy the Conservatives well.

It does not follow from this that Mrs Thatcher would be wise to opt now for a 1984 election. If circumstances look favourable in the autumn of 1983 she will surely go to the country then. But she is not hemmed in by the electoral timetable so much as is often supposed. She could afford to run on into 1984 if necessary, which means that there could be two Budgets after this one before the election.

The political case for some mild inflation in this Budget is not that time is running out, but that the Conservative Party needs to be healed. If threatened once more to bring the country to a standstill, the electorate would probably again be voting for a Budget that just might be the odd deflection to the SDP. One or two Conservative members might resign the Whips, if only for a while; and, much more probably, there would be a series of hostile Conservative amendments.

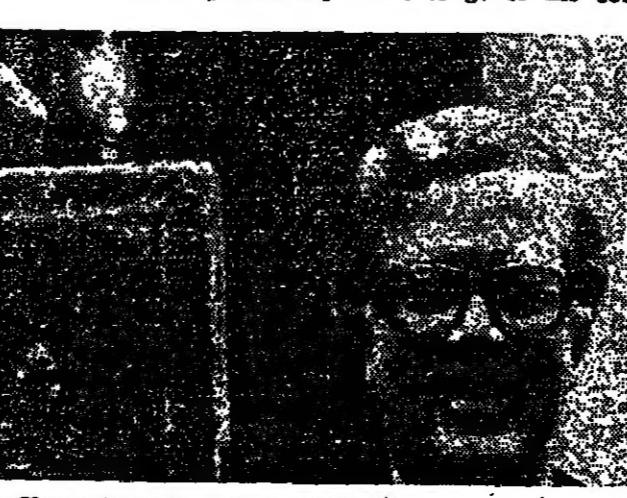
The impression would be created of a party sadly at odds with itself. It is because this Budget has come to assume a symbolic importance within the party that for once it may be more important for the Chancellor to balance the budget than to get his economic calculations absolutely right.

Geoffrey Smith

Will Sir Geoffrey budget for a vote-winner?

It may seem a little obvious, but Conservative backbenchers are not looking for any subtle messages at the moment. They also believe that a bit of mild inflation from the Government would help to cut the ground from under the Social Democrats.

Much of this sentiment can be attributed to a desire for a psychological boost after what has been a pretty trying



Sir Geoffrey: rising damp in the Cabinet

As the Chancellor prepares his Budget he is once again receiving a great deal of economic advice. But what are the political pressures on him this time? One indication was the Prime Minister's speech this week warning that the fall in oil prices limits Sir Geoffrey's room for manoeuvre. This was a deliberate tactic to dampen expectations, which had been rising to the point where whatever the Chancellor did was in danger of seeming an anti-climax.

But despite Mrs Thatcher's essay in pessimism, the political pressures on Sir Geoffrey are still strong. First he will want to avoid a repetition of last year's fiasco in which members of the Cabinet competed in letting it be known how much they disapproved of the Budget.

Last month, when the Cabinet discussed the broad strategy of this year's Budget, it seemed that all would be well. Specific pledges were neither given nor sought, but the general impression was that his proposals would not be such as to send a shudder of horror down the spines of any of his colleagues. Every-one could relax.

Except for Sir Geoffrey, that is, who now has to justify the calm of a Cabinet in which senior Conservatives have noted a considerable measure of rising damp.

In other words, most of Sir Geoffrey's fellow Ministers will be disappointed if there is not some mild inflation.

That wish is still more pronounced on the Conservative backbenches. Opinions vary as to whether the relief should take the form of a reduction in the National Insurance Surcharge, as the CBI recommends, or in taxation, which would be the preference of the Institute of Directors if the Chancellor strays from the rectitude of a neutral Budget. Some Conservative MPs are not particularly worried about what kind of relief there should be, so long as there is some.

The only quite simply wants something to cheer. Many Conservative MPs are now decidedly jumpy about their chances of re-election. They want something to steady their nerves. They want to be able to say to their constituency supporters, and to wavering Conservative voters: "Look, Mrs Thatcher always warned that there would be tough times before the economy started to recover. But this is the first sign of spring. Soon summer will be here!"

It may seem a little obvious, but Conservative backbenchers are not looking for any subtle messages at the moment. They also believe that a bit of mild inflation from the Government would help to cut the ground from under the Social Democrats.

This assessment is entirely logical, but it is based on the assumption that the election must be held in the autumn of 1983, which leaves only two annual Budgets before the polls.

The voters are naturally sceptical of a particularly

generous Budget in the run-up to an election. So if the Chancellor is to offer any comfort in time for it to have electoral effect, he had better start now.

This assessment is entirely logical, but it is based on the assumption that the election must be held in the autumn of 1983, which leaves only two annual Budgets before the polls.

Mrs Thatcher will hardly want to go to the country

before then, and if she waits



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WCIX 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

YOUR COUNTRY NEEDS YOU

One unfortunate effect of the proposal to offer unemployed youngsters adventure training with the armed forces under a scheme to be announced next month, is that the arguments about unemployment will become inextricably, though unwarantly, entangled with arguments about conscription. Conscription has become a taboo word in the political vocabulary since it was abolished by Mr Macmillan and Mr Duncan Sandys twenty-five years ago. The military consequences of that decision have been obscured by the relative security which we have enjoyed in the world since then, a security cast by the self-satisfaction of the armed forces at being once again left alone with their professionalism. The social consequences of the abolition seem also to have been ignored.

The effect of abolition was to give society a feeling of liberation from something which was felt to smack of compulsion and militarism. The easygoing attitude of voluntary service which permeated the British approach to defence recruitment affected society as a whole. "Rights" now take precedence over responsibilities from the cradle through the classroom, to the shop floor and beyond. In such an age, the social benefits of conscription have become only the subject of lampoons in novels or of the fashionable resentment of people who think that a nation has no need — let alone a duty — to look to its own security.

Of course the arguments are not all one way; and no politician would dream of basing his election platform on the re-introduction of conscription. Nevertheless the subject should now be re-examined, and should stop becoming a taboo both for social and strategic reasons — neither of which are in any way connected with the problem of unemployment. This is a potentially

strategic case for re-examining the Macmillan-Sandys decision to rely solely on small professional armed forces. It is based on the fact that events are unpredictable and the world is an inherently unsafe place. A policy of deterrence can not be more than a major part of one's defence posture, and its credibility anyway depends on a nation's ability to meet situations created by some kind of breakdown of that deterrence. How and when such a breakdown might occur is not predictable. But we have lived in an era of total strategy for long enough now to know that an emergency, when it comes — and come it will, unless all the lessons of history are to be ignored — will have to be tackled somehow by the whole nation with all its resources, human and industrial; not just its volunteers. We maintain undermanned and overpaid armed forces which delight in their professionalism, and which refuse to contemplate a more modest but more precautionary role as a basis for expansion. Britain, alone of its European allies, relies solely on the market place to recruit enough volunteers to meet the needs of national security. This self indulgence infects society as a whole, which feels that it has no need to worry about defence, other than to contribute to its cost through general taxation. The system, on military grounds alone, cries out for review.

The abolition of conscription was also social tragedy. Compulsory service touched almost every family in the land and in touching them served to remind the people that the nation's defences required an effort from all her citizens however inconvenient that effort might be. Secondly with the passing of conscription an ever-dwindling proportion of the population now has knowledge of, or contact with the armed forces. This is a potentially dangerous state of affairs. It could lead to an alienation between the rest of the population and a tiny coterie of professional military men. The third reason is that universal military service provided a turnstile through which everybody had to pass — butcher, baker, candlestick maker, duke, don and doctor. That system provided some cement in a society only too notorious for its stratifications. It provided a common idiom for people of many different classes, accents and aspirations. Societies lose such a communal identity at peril.

We would not suggest here

that only some kind of military service should be reintroduced; but that the subject should certainly be reexamined in the context of arrangements for some compulsory and universal service which contained a military option, such as occurs, for instance, in France.

A short period of compulsory youth service, civilian or military, should not be seen as a palliative to youth unemployment, nor discussed in those terms. It should be seen as an innovation which could help re-create a feeling of community and national identity which threatens to slip away from this country except on rare moments of public enthusiasm. Liddell Hart, that great strategist, abhorred conscription, as one would expect of somebody who was passionately devoted to professionalism. Napoleon, on the other hand, said it is the vitality of a nation". The subversive effects of inflation, a diminishing sense of social responsibility, and years of diffident leadership have all conspired to loosen the cement in Britain's brick work. A debate about the need for young people to be conscripted in the service of their country, in a choice of tasks which would be either civil or military, might help put that cement back where it belongs.

NO NEED TO RULE ALL THE AIR WAVES

The Government is expected shortly to announce its plans for a British satellite which would provide two extra television channels within five years, and it is thought likely that both these channels will go to the BBC. If that is the Home Secretary's decision, it will be easy to understand the reasons. The BBC gives the impression at the moment of being under capable management; it is eager to have the extra channels; and it knows what it wants to do with them. It proposes to use one channel largely though not solely for repeat programmes and the other for a subscription service which the BBC believes would be a useful earner of revenue.

There is always a natural tendency on the part of any minister to respond to proposals which are put forward with the greatest urgency and conviction. But would this further expansion really be in the best interests of the BBC itself? It is nearly sixty years since the British Broadcasting Company (as it was then called) was formed, and for more than half its life to date the BBC enjoyed a monopoly of broadcasting in this country.

That monopoly was destroyed in one field with the introduction of independent television and then in another with the coming of independent local radio. But in each

instance the BBC has given ground reluctantly. It could not prevent the birth of independent television, but it responded to that competition with the determination to secure at least fifty per cent of the viewing audience. It could not block independent local radio but it was at pains to get in first with a number of local radio stations of its own. It has responded to the prospect of independent breakfast television with plans for a BBC breakfast television service, and now when two more television channels are up for grabs it is eager to get its hands on them.

This thrust for expansion may itself be regarded as a sign of vitality. Each extension, and projected extension, of the BBC's activities can be defended on its merits. But the total effect has been to inflate the Corporation to the point where it has become too unwieldy. Nobody who was starting from scratch to plan the best pattern of broadcasting for Britain would give to one organization, no matter how high-minded or efficient, responsibility for two out of four television channels, all national and regional radio, overseas broadcasting, a share of local radio and half the breakfast television that will shortly be available — never mind about the two more television channels.

This is not an argument for

breaking up the BBC as it now exists. That would do untold damage to a service of high quality simply to fit an organizational blueprint. In any case, it would be a pretty poor blueprint that failed to link overseas broadcasting to television and radio at home because this makes it easier to sustain a position of independence from government in what could otherwise degenerate into a mere propaganda service. But the BBC will have to adjust its thinking to a world in which it can no longer hope to have a stake in every new broadcasting activity.

The Annan Committee said in its report five years ago that it regarded "the next 15 years as an interlude between two eras, in which the swan-song of the era of conventional broadcasting is likely to develop into the prelude to the era of multiplicity of telecommunication services". There are differences of opinion as to how long it will take for this new era to come along. But with satellite television becoming available, it is evident that these two new channels will not be the last additional television outlets in the years ahead. If the BBC is to perform as great a service in the future as it has in the past it will have to think what its role should be when it can have only a distinctive and not a dominating share of the market.

From Mrs R. A. Bryant

Sir, the current controversy over Wadham College's admission policy raises two questions. The first is obvious: should places be made available in exchange for donations and if, in principle, this is wrong, can there be circumstances in which it is nonetheless an acceptable course of action because the good it achieves outweighs the bad? In general my sympathies go against Wadham although I can see there is a case to be made on both sides.

The second issue exercises me more: is this controversy essentially a private matter as some would seem to imply? Oxfordshire colleges are, after all, private foundations. The answer to this seems to me clear. Oxford and Cambridge play a significant role in the public life of this country and are establishments of international standing. They attract worldwide respect, give authority to their professor's researches and opinions and ease access to many of the more influential positions in our society. Given this, while selection of undergraduates and senior members is of course a college affair, the guidelines by which their choice is made must be of public concern.

More generally, it is surely those entrusted with governing institutions which are not publicly accountable yet have influence and prestige whose actions are most entitled to hope would conduct their affairs with integrity, a sense of public responsibility as well as private interest. It is the price such institutions pay for their eminence that their decisions may be the legitimate subject of public debate.

Yours faithfully,
ROMY BRIANT,
7 Canterbury Road,
Oxford.
February 24.

Hot line

From Mr J. N. Oppenheim

Sir, When it is good, it is very, very good. Yesterday, at noon in Edinburgh, I requested that a telephone be installed as soon as possible and, lo and behold, it was installed and working at 3.25 pm. Yours faithfully,
J. N. OPPENHEIM,
10 St Mary at Hill, EC3.
February 24.

A challenging view of trial juries

From Mr Edward Baker

Sir, I have not seen the full text of the judgment of the European Court of Human Rights in *Campbell and Cosans v. UK*, in which I was one of those representing the first applicant in the matter. I note that the Commission at Strasbourg, but the summary you print today (February 26) hardly seems to justify your leading article's conclusion that the court "specifically refused to find caning . . . degrading treatment or punishment".

The court has apparently adopted the view previously expressed by the Commission, that in a case at the Old Bailey, in which 15 young blacks are on trial, no fewer than 37 jurors were "challenged" on the first day. After 40 minutes a jury consisting of three blacks, three Asians and six whites was chosen. On the second day, however, the jury had to be discharged and a new trial begun, because it was disclosed that one of the jurors was related to one of the counsel in the case.

Before a second jury was chosen no fewer than 26 jurors were "challenged" (including white members of the first jury) and a similar time was taken up.

The second jury was composed of five blacks, five whites and two Asians.

As the law is at present, an accused person is able to "challenge" three jurors peremptorily and thus prevent them from hearing his case. He gives no reasons. His counsel, or he himself, merely says "challenge!" as the juror is about to take the oath or affirm, and the juror has to leave the jury-box. But in the course of many years' experience at the Bar and on the Bench, or the North-Eastern Circuit (1932-62 less the years I never saw a juror peremptorily challenged), and I heard of only one case in which the right had been exercised. Counsel and defendants accepted what they regarded as "the luck of the draw".

In 1965, when I first presided at a criminal court in London, I was consequently very much surprised to find that "challenges" are common in the metropolis. So far as I could tell, between then and my retirement in 1980, they are usually made because defending counsel thinks that the juror may be intelligent or because the juror is white or a woman.

In view of what goes on in the London courts I have formed the strong opinion, and I know that many experienced judges agree, that peremptory challenges should be abolished. If for any reason it would be unfair for a particular juror to adjudicate in a particular case, then let the objection be stated in open court in the presence of the juror and be ruled upon by the judge. I believe that the law should be reformed in this way without review.

I also believe that the law relating to the qualifications of jurors should be re-examined; but that is another story.

Yours faithfully,
GILBERT F. LESLIE,
Reform Club, SW1.
February 24.

Vatican relations

From the Reverend R. T. Beckwith

Sir, The announcement, now some weeks old, that ambassadors were to be exchanged with the Vatican raises one important point which I have not yet seen discussed.

Since the announcement was made without any prior discussion in Parliament, the Government is presumably working on the assumption that it has the legal power to exchange ambassadors without any further legislation to authorise it. The question is, however, has it in fact this power?

When the question of exchanging ambassadors was first mooted, as long ago as 1848, it was envisaged that such a step might be contrary to the Bill of Rights (1689) and the Act of Settlement (1701). Consequently, an "Act for enabling her Majesty to establish and maintain diplomatic relations with the Sovereign of the Roman States" was passed in that year.

However, in 1875 the 1848 Act was repealed as obsolete. The Papal States having lost their independence five years earlier. The Act had never, in fact, been implemented, because of the stipulations it made about the kind of ambassador from Rome who would be acceptable, and the British Government had continued to be represented there by an unofficial agent.

The proposal now, however, is that the relations should be made official, and ambassadors exchanged. In 1848 an Act of Parliament was thought necessary to make such a step lawful. The Act was subsequently repealed and no further such act has been passed. It appears, therefore, that the action which the Government is contemplating is unlawful and ultra vires.

When the question of exchanging ambassadors was first mooted, as long ago as 1848, it was envisaged that such a step might be contrary to the Bill of Rights (1689) and the Act of Settlement (1701). Consequently, an "Act for enabling her Majesty to establish and maintain diplomatic relations with the Sovereign of the Roman States" was passed in that year.

However, in 1875 the 1848 Act was repealed as obsolete. The Papal States having lost their independence five years earlier. The Act had never, in fact, been implemented, because of the stipulations it made about the kind of ambassador from Rome who would be acceptable, and the British Government had continued to be represented there by an unofficial agent.

The proposal now, however, is that the relations should be made official, and ambassadors exchanged. In 1848 an Act of Parliament was thought necessary to make such a step lawful. The Act was subsequently repealed and no further such act has been passed. It appears, therefore, that the action which the Government is contemplating is unlawful and ultra vires.

When the question of exchanging ambassadors was first mooted, as long ago as 1848, it was envisaged that such a step might be contrary to the Bill of Rights (1689) and the Act of Settlement (1701). Consequently, an "Act for enabling her Majesty to establish and maintain diplomatic relations with the Sovereign of the Roman States" was passed in that year.

However, in 1875 the 1848 Act was repealed as obsolete. The Papal States having lost their independence five years earlier. The Act had never, in fact, been implemented, because of the stipulations it made about the kind of ambassador from Rome who would be acceptable, and the British Government had continued to be represented there by an unofficial agent.

The proposal now, however, is that the relations should be made official, and ambassadors exchanged. In 1848 an Act of Parliament was thought necessary to make such a step lawful. The Act was subsequently repealed and no further such act has been passed. It appears, therefore, that the action which the Government is contemplating is unlawful and ultra vires.

When the question of exchanging ambassadors was first mooted, as long ago as 1848, it was envisaged that such a step might be contrary to the Bill of Rights (1689) and the Act of Settlement (1701). Consequently, an "Act for enabling her Majesty to establish and maintain diplomatic relations with the Sovereign of the Roman States" was passed in that year.

However, in 1875 the 1848 Act was repealed as obsolete. The Papal States having lost their independence five years earlier. The Act had never, in fact, been implemented, because of the stipulations it made about the kind of ambassador from Rome who would be acceptable, and the British Government had continued to be represented there by an unofficial agent.

The proposal now, however, is that the relations should be made official, and ambassadors exchanged. In 1848 an Act of Parliament was thought necessary to make such a step lawful. The Act was subsequently repealed and no further such act has been passed. It appears, therefore, that the action which the Government is contemplating is unlawful and ultra vires.

When the question of exchanging ambassadors was first mooted, as long ago as 1848, it was envisaged that such a step might be contrary to the Bill of Rights (1689) and the Act of Settlement (1701). Consequently, an "Act for enabling her Majesty to establish and maintain diplomatic relations with the Sovereign of the Roman States" was passed in that year.

However, in 1875 the 1848 Act was repealed as obsolete. The Papal States having lost their independence five years earlier. The Act had never, in fact, been implemented, because of the stipulations it made about the kind of ambassador from Rome who would be acceptable, and the British Government had continued to be represented there by an unofficial agent.

The proposal now, however, is that the relations should be made official, and ambassadors exchanged. In 1848 an Act of Parliament was thought necessary to make such a step lawful. The Act was subsequently repealed and no further such act has been passed. It appears, therefore, that the action which the Government is contemplating is unlawful and ultra vires.

When the question of exchanging ambassadors was first mooted, as long ago as 1848, it was envisaged that such a step might be contrary to the Bill of Rights (1689) and the Act of Settlement (1701). Consequently, an "Act for enabling her Majesty to establish and maintain diplomatic relations with the Sovereign of the Roman States" was passed in that year.

However, in 1875 the 1848 Act was repealed as obsolete. The Papal States having lost their independence five years earlier. The Act had never, in fact, been implemented, because of the stipulations it made about the kind of ambassador from Rome who would be acceptable, and the British Government had continued to be represented there by an unofficial agent.

The proposal now, however, is that the relations should be made official, and ambassadors exchanged. In 1848 an Act of Parliament was thought necessary to make such a step lawful. The Act was subsequently repealed and no further such act has been passed. It appears, therefore, that the action which the Government is contemplating is unlawful and ultra vires.

When the question of exchanging ambassadors was first mooted, as long ago as 1848, it was envisaged that such a step might be contrary to the Bill of Rights (1689) and the Act of Settlement (1701). Consequently, an "Act for enabling her Majesty to establish and maintain diplomatic relations with the Sovereign of the Roman States" was passed in that year.

However, in 1875 the 1848 Act was repealed as obsolete. The Papal States having lost their independence five years earlier. The Act had never, in fact, been implemented, because of the stipulations it made about the kind of ambassador from Rome who would be acceptable, and the British Government had continued to be represented there by an unofficial agent.

The proposal now, however, is that the relations should be made official, and ambassadors exchanged. In 1848 an Act of Parliament was thought necessary to make such a step lawful. The Act was subsequently repealed and no further such act has been passed. It appears, therefore, that the action which the Government is contemplating is unlawful and ultra vires.

When the question of exchanging ambassadors was first mooted, as long ago as 1848, it was envisaged that such a step might be contrary to the Bill of Rights (1689) and the Act of Settlement (1701). Consequently, an "Act for enabling her Majesty to establish and maintain diplomatic relations with the Sovereign of the Roman States" was passed in that year.

However, in 1875 the 1848 Act was repealed as obsolete. The Papal States having lost their independence five years earlier. The Act had never, in fact, been implemented, because of the stipulations it made about the kind of ambassador from Rome who would be acceptable, and the British Government had continued to be represented there by an unofficial agent.

The proposal now, however, is that the relations should be made official, and ambassadors exchanged. In 1848 an Act of Parliament was thought necessary to make such a step lawful. The Act was subsequently repealed and no further such act has been passed. It appears, therefore, that the action which the Government is contemplating is unlawful and ultra vires.

When the question of exchanging ambassadors was first mooted, as long ago as 1848, it was envisaged that such a step might be contrary to the Bill of Rights (1689) and the Act of Settlement (1701). Consequently, an "Act for enabling her Majesty to establish and maintain diplomatic relations with the Sovereign of the Roman States" was passed in that year.

However, in 1875 the 1848 Act was repealed as obsolete. The Papal States having lost their independence five years earlier. The Act had never, in fact, been implemented, because of the stipulations it made about the kind of ambassador from Rome who would be acceptable, and the British Government had continued to be represented there by an unofficial agent.

The proposal now, however, is that the relations should be made official, and ambassadors exchanged. In 1848 an Act of Parliament was thought necessary to make such a step lawful. The Act was subsequently repealed and no further such act has been passed. It appears, therefore, that the action which the Government is contemplating is unlawful and ultra vires.

When the question of exchanging ambassadors was first mooted, as long ago as 1848, it was envisaged that such a step might be contrary to the Bill of Rights (1689) and the Act of Settlement (1701). Consequently, an "Act for enabling her Majesty to establish and maintain diplomatic relations with the Sovereign of the Roman States" was passed in that year.

However, in 1875 the 1848 Act was repealed as obsolete. The Papal States having lost their independence five years earlier. The Act had never, in fact, been implemented, because of the stipulations it made about the kind of ambassador from Rome who would be acceptable, and the British Government had continued to be represented there by an unofficial agent.

The proposal now, however, is that the relations should be made official, and ambassadors exchanged. In 1848 an Act of Parliament was thought necessary to make such a step lawful. The Act was subsequently repealed and no further such act has been passed. It appears, therefore, that the action which the Government is contemplating is unlawful and ultra vires.

When the question of exchanging ambassadors was first mooted, as



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
February 26: The Duke of Edinburgh was represented by Major Sir Ralph Aistruther, at the Memorial Service for Sir Douglas Gower, which was held at St Margaret's, Westminster, today.

The Duke of Kent, as honorary member of the King's Lynn Rotary Club, will lunch with the club at the Hotel Millenium, King's Lynn, on April 2, and as chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board will visit the factories of Berol Ltd and Foster Refrigeration (UK) Ltd on the same day.

The Duchess of Kent will open the new surgery at Barnham Market, Norfolk, on April 7.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, as president of St John's Ophthalmic Hospital in Jerusalem Ladies' Guild, will attend a luncheon at the Order of St John, Clerkenwell, London, on March 11.

Latest appointments
Latest appointments include:
Mrs Susan Greig to be headmistress of The Royal School, Bath, in September.

The following to be members of the Independent Broadcasting Authority's local advisory committee or independent local radio in the BCU area:
Mr K Henderson (chairman), Mr M Cheshire, Miss J Green, Mr M Harker, Mr A Davies, Miss H Kirshan, Miss H Mcintosh, Mr S Walker, Mr A Webb.

Royal Academy of Dramatic Art

The winner of the Bancroft gold medal of the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art is Mr Kenneth Branagh, whose first London appearance will be in *Another Country* opening at the Queen's Theatre on March 2.

Birthdays



Miss Antoinette Sibley, the prima ballerina, who is 43 today.

TODAY: Sir Myles Abbott, 76; the Marquess of Bute, 49; Vicent Cowdry, 72; Mr Lawrence Durrell, 70; Vice-Admiral Sir Keith Elwin, 77; Sir Peter Fraser, MP, 55; Sir Philip Gage, 78; Sir Philip Hay, 64; Mr Mervyn Jones, 60; Mr Hugh Leggett, 57; Mr G. Maitland Smith, 49; Air Marshal Sir Harold Martin, 64; Sir Algernon Rumbold, 76; Miss Elizabeth Tuxford, 50.

TOMORROW: Sir Peter Baxendale, 57; Mr Alfred Burke, 64; Field Marshal Sir James Cawell, 75; Sir William Colclough, 74; Dame Frances Gardner, 69; Sir Roland Jacobs, 91; Air Chief Marshal Sir Peter Medawar, OM, CH, 77; Mr Brian Moore, 50; Mr Robin Phillips, 49; Sir Ronald Radford, 73; General Sir Nevill Thomas, 67; Sir Michael Young-Herries, 59.

LEAP YEAR BIRTHDAYS: Mr Jose Ackland, 54; Mr Mario Andretti, 42; Sir William Christie, 62; Mr Monty Desai, 56; Mr P. Lingard, 65; James Ogilvy, 18; Mr Victor Wolfgang von Hagen, 74.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr N. L. Edwards
and Mrs C. A. Streeter

The engagement is announced between Nicholas Le Lachere, twin son of Mrs N. I. Edwards and the late Mr H. S. Edwards, and Corinne Anne, elder daughter of His Honour Judge Streeter and Mrs J. Streeter, of Sissinghurst, Kent.

Mr P. A. Lennox
and Miss F. A. Needing

The engagement is announced between Peter, younger son of Mr Dennis Lennox, CBE, and Mrs Eise Lennox of Hamper Mill, Watford, and Pamela, only daughter of Mr and Mrs H. E. Herdstone.

Marriages

Mr A. W. Perrins
and Miss N. P. Hickling

The marriage took place on February 20 at St Peter's, York, between Mr Andrew W. D. Perrins, son of the late Mr A. M. Perrins and Mrs M. J. Jewell of Upnor, Sevenoaks, and Miss Nicola P. Hickling, daughter of Mr and Mrs E. P. Hickling, of West Hammingfield.

Mr R. A. Pitcher
and Mrs L. P. Lamaitre

The marriage took place quietly in London on February 26 between Mr Roger Pitcher and Mrs Lydia Lamaitre.

Forte to aid opera company

The final curtain comes down tonight on the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company, faithful performers of the works of Gilbert and Sullivan for the past 100 years.

Although about 100 members of the company will lose their jobs after tonight's farewell performance (for Friends of the D'Oyly Carte only), there are hopes that a new look company will be launched at the end of this year.

Dame Bridget D'Oyly Carte, chairman of the trustees, is expected to announce from the stage of the Adelphi Theatre that Forte, the hotel and catering magnate, has launched a bid to keep alive the D'Oyly Carte name.

He is understood to have put up £100,000 towards forming a new company and has also raised funds from other businessmen and commercial sponsors. Elm is needed to launch a new D'Oyly Carte company and keep it afloat.

Mr Peter Lane (National Union of Conservatives Association), Mr M. G. G. Goss, Mr Michael S. Goss, Mr Alan Smith, Mr Pritchard (Sobell House, Oxford), Mr Fred Newcombe

for the Blind Association and the Royal National Life-boat Institution.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Maitland, Mr Rodney Horner, of Hove, surgeon and writer

Balford, Mrs Helen Margaret, of Balford, Buckinghamshire

£26,456

for the Guide Dogs

equally between the Guide Dogs

£26,456

for the Guide Dogs

equally between the Guide Dogs

£26,456

for the Guide Dogs

equally between the Guide Dogs

£26,456

for the Guide Dogs

equally between the Guide Dogs

£26,456

for the Guide Dogs

equally between the Guide Dogs

£26,456

for the Guide Dogs

equally between the Guide Dogs

£26,456

for the Guide Dogs

equally between the Guide Dogs

£26,456

for the Guide Dogs

equally between the Guide Dogs

£26,456

for the Guide Dogs

equally between the Guide Dogs

£26,456

for the Guide Dogs

equally between the Guide Dogs

£26,456

for the Guide Dogs

equally between the Guide Dogs

£26,456

for the Guide Dogs

equally between the Guide Dogs

£26,456

for the Guide Dogs

equally between the Guide Dogs

£26,456

for the Guide Dogs

equally between the Guide Dogs

£26,456

for the Guide Dogs

equally between the Guide Dogs

£26,456

for the Guide Dogs

equally between the Guide Dogs

£26,456

for the Guide Dogs

equally between the Guide Dogs

£26,456

for the Guide Dogs

equally between the Guide Dogs

£26,456

for the Guide Dogs

equally between the Guide Dogs

£26,456

for the Guide Dogs

equally between the Guide Dogs

£26,456

for the Guide Dogs

equally between the Guide Dogs

£26,456

for the Guide Dogs

equally between the Guide Dogs

£26,456

for the Guide Dogs

equally between the Guide Dogs

£26,456

for the Guide Dogs

equally between the Guide Dogs

£26,456

for the Guide Dogs

equally between the Guide Dogs

£26,456

for the Guide Dogs

equally between the Guide Dogs

£26,456

for the Guide Dogs

equally between the Guide Dogs

£26,456

for the Guide Dogs

equally between the Guide Dogs

£26,456

for the Guide Dogs

equally between the Guide Dogs

£26,456

for the Guide Dogs

equally between the Guide Dogs

£26,456

for the Guide Dogs

equally between the Guide Dogs

£26,456

for the Guide Dogs

equally between the Guide Dogs

£26,456

for the Guide Dogs

equally between the Guide Dogs

£26,456

for the Guide Dogs

equally between the Guide Dogs

£26,456

for the Guide Dogs

equally between the Guide Dogs

£26,456

for the Guide Dogs

equally between the Guide Dogs

£26,456

for the Guide Dogs

equally between the Guide Dogs

£26,456

for the Guide Dogs

equally between the Guide Dogs

£26,456

for the Guide Dogs

equally between the Guide Dogs

£26,456

for the Guide Dogs

equally between the Guide Dogs

£26,456

for the Guide Dogs

equally between the Guide Dogs

£26,456

for the Guide Dogs

equally between the Guide

Travel/edited by Shona Crawford Poole

Brittany/Nicholas Wapshot

Land's End, French style

STA.
Finistere, a familiar storm point from the shipping forecast, is the most westerly thrust of mainland France, the head of Brittany which juts into the Atlantic. It is an insular part, proudly Breton and intimate with the sea, traditional in everything from voting to the rituals of marriage.

And, as the sea surrounds, so the influences of the rest of France are forgotten and ignored; nowhere more so than in the spit of bay and beaches which jut westwards from Audierne to the Point du Raz.

This is a remote strip of sea-locked land, almost an island by geography and most certainly an island by temperament. Two roads run east and west along it, and from them run narrow lanes through hamlets and farmyards which lead alternately to high cliff views and small, sheltered beaches.

Were it not for the blue-denied local folk — for once the two words is appropriate — this could be Cornwall. White-washed houses look down across dry stone walls, past heather and gorse expanses to the rocky shore and white sand. Except in August, when all respectable Frenchmen — and which are not? — take their annual holiday while burglars and tourists have Paris to themselves, this French Cornish coast, Courtaulx, is almost empty. It's hard to sit alone on an empty beach all day as if it were a tropical island, disturbed only by the crashing waves and fishing boats passing along the horizon.

And what advantages there are to staying in France. At the morning market in

Audierne, there are oysters cheap enough to buy by the score. There are crabs, fresh sardines, crayfish, langoustines and lobsters. Artichokes are so large and so cheap that they start every meal, dunked in butter. The patisseries peddle the usual tempting breads, but also offer *langue d'oc*, a local well-brought-up lardy cake.

The villages — and many points in between — offer at least one restaurant with plating wave-filled hollows and glorious food at a price which old people boast to have been available in Britain in their day. And, at last, some benefits of the Common Market. If there is anywhere which profits from the Common Agricultural Policy it is the small French farmer, who here lets out his home to the grateful Brit with summers with his in-laws.

The countryside holds a series of small adventures, designed by chance to satisfy the need for a gentle outing. The churches are small, stone-built and historic, with fine stained glass, and protected from the road side by stone calvaries, tall images of Christ upon an often rustic cross, looking like a well-pruned apple tree.

Ornithologists will know already that this stretch of coast holds the Reserve de Cap Sizun, the Breton Slimbridge. There may be found, perched on their rocky nests, a motley flock of birds which have brightened Daphne du Maurier's heart, among them the rare great black-backed gull, democratically mingling with the common penguins.

And the promontory has a number of cliff points, which the Michelin guide awards appetizing stars. There are three main views, although

there are no resistant strains of *P. falciparum*, which gives rise to malignant tertian malaria. (It is called malignant because it is small but can be minimized by taking precautions.)

The principal danger remains malaria. It is unfortunate that frequently the prophylactic measures taken against it are inadequate or outdated. More than 2,000 cases are diagnosed in travellers returning to Britain every year and deaths regularly occur.

Malaria is only spread by the bite of a female Anopheles mosquito. It can transmit one of four different types of malarial parasite, each of which produces different symptoms of varying severity. The new com-

mon parasites are *Plasmodium falciparum*, which gives rise to malignant tertian malaria. (It is called malignant because it is small but can be minimized by taking precautions.)

The principal danger remains malaria. It is unfortunate that frequently the prophylactic measures taken against it are inadequate or outdated. More than 2,000 cases are diagnosed in travellers returning to Britain every year and deaths regularly occur.

Malaria is only spread by the bite of a female Anopheles mosquito. It can transmit one of four different types of malarial parasite, each of which produces different symptoms of varying severity. The new com-

mon parasites are *Plasmodium falciparum*, which gives rise to malignant tertian malaria. (It is called malignant because it is small but can be minimized by taking precautions.)

The principal danger remains malaria. It is unfortunate that frequently the prophylactic measures taken against it are inadequate or outdated. More than 2,000 cases are diagnosed in travellers returning to Britain every year and deaths regularly occur.

Malaria is only spread by the bite of a female Anopheles mosquito. It can transmit one of four different types of malarial parasite, each of which produces different symptoms of varying severity. The new com-

mon parasites are *Plasmodium falciparum*, which gives rise to malignant tertian malaria. (It is called malignant because it is small but can be minimized by taking precautions.)

The principal danger remains malaria. It is unfortunate that frequently the prophylactic measures taken against it are inadequate or outdated. More than 2,000 cases are diagnosed in travellers returning to Britain every year and deaths regularly occur.

Malaria is only spread by the bite of a female Anopheles mosquito. It can transmit one of four different types of malarial parasite, each of which produces different symptoms of varying severity. The new com-

mon parasites are *Plasmodium falciparum*, which gives rise to malignant tertian malaria. (It is called malignant because it is small but can be minimized by taking precautions.)

The principal danger remains malaria. It is unfortunate that frequently the prophylactic measures taken against it are inadequate or outdated. More than 2,000 cases are diagnosed in travellers returning to Britain every year and deaths regularly occur.

Malaria is only spread by the bite of a female Anopheles mosquito. It can transmit one of four different types of malarial parasite, each of which produces different symptoms of varying severity. The new com-

mon parasites are *Plasmodium falciparum*, which gives rise to malignant tertian malaria. (It is called malignant because it is small but can be minimized by taking precautions.)

The principal danger remains malaria. It is unfortunate that frequently the prophylactic measures taken against it are inadequate or outdated. More than 2,000 cases are diagnosed in travellers returning to Britain every year and deaths regularly occur.

Malaria is only spread by the bite of a female Anopheles mosquito. It can transmit one of four different types of malarial parasite, each of which produces different symptoms of varying severity. The new com-

mon parasites are *Plasmodium falciparum*, which gives rise to malignant tertian malaria. (It is called malignant because it is small but can be minimized by taking precautions.)

The principal danger remains malaria. It is unfortunate that frequently the prophylactic measures taken against it are inadequate or outdated. More than 2,000 cases are diagnosed in travellers returning to Britain every year and deaths regularly occur.

Malaria is only spread by the bite of a female Anopheles mosquito. It can transmit one of four different types of malarial parasite, each of which produces different symptoms of varying severity. The new com-

mon parasites are *Plasmodium falciparum*, which gives rise to malignant tertian malaria. (It is called malignant because it is small but can be minimized by taking precautions.)

The principal danger remains malaria. It is unfortunate that frequently the prophylactic measures taken against it are inadequate or outdated. More than 2,000 cases are diagnosed in travellers returning to Britain every year and deaths regularly occur.

Malaria is only spread by the bite of a female Anopheles mosquito. It can transmit one of four different types of malarial parasite, each of which produces different symptoms of varying severity. The new com-

mon parasites are *Plasmodium falciparum*, which gives rise to malignant tertian malaria. (It is called malignant because it is small but can be minimized by taking precautions.)

The principal danger remains malaria. It is unfortunate that frequently the prophylactic measures taken against it are inadequate or outdated. More than 2,000 cases are diagnosed in travellers returning to Britain every year and deaths regularly occur.

Malaria is only spread by the bite of a female Anopheles mosquito. It can transmit one of four different types of malarial parasite, each of which produces different symptoms of varying severity. The new com-

mon parasites are *Plasmodium falciparum*, which gives rise to malignant tertian malaria. (It is called malignant because it is small but can be minimized by taking precautions.)

The principal danger remains malaria. It is unfortunate that frequently the prophylactic measures taken against it are inadequate or outdated. More than 2,000 cases are diagnosed in travellers returning to Britain every year and deaths regularly occur.

Malaria is only spread by the bite of a female Anopheles mosquito. It can transmit one of four different types of malarial parasite, each of which produces different symptoms of varying severity. The new com-

mon parasites are *Plasmodium falciparum*, which gives rise to malignant tertian malaria. (It is called malignant because it is small but can be minimized by taking precautions.)

The principal danger remains malaria. It is unfortunate that frequently the prophylactic measures taken against it are inadequate or outdated. More than 2,000 cases are diagnosed in travellers returning to Britain every year and deaths regularly occur.

Malaria is only spread by the bite of a female Anopheles mosquito. It can transmit one of four different types of malarial parasite, each of which produces different symptoms of varying severity. The new com-

mon parasites are *Plasmodium falciparum*, which gives rise to malignant tertian malaria. (It is called malignant because it is small but can be minimized by taking precautions.)

The principal danger remains malaria. It is unfortunate that frequently the prophylactic measures taken against it are inadequate or outdated. More than 2,000 cases are diagnosed in travellers returning to Britain every year and deaths regularly occur.

Malaria is only spread by the bite of a female Anopheles mosquito. It can transmit one of four different types of malarial parasite, each of which produces different symptoms of varying severity. The new com-

mon parasites are *Plasmodium falciparum*, which gives rise to malignant tertian malaria. (It is called malignant because it is small but can be minimized by taking precautions.)

The principal danger remains malaria. It is unfortunate that frequently the prophylactic measures taken against it are inadequate or outdated. More than 2,000 cases are diagnosed in travellers returning to Britain every year and deaths regularly occur.

Malaria is only spread by the bite of a female Anopheles mosquito. It can transmit one of four different types of malarial parasite, each of which produces different symptoms of varying severity. The new com-

mon parasites are *Plasmodium falciparum*, which gives rise to malignant tertian malaria. (It is called malignant because it is small but can be minimized by taking precautions.)

The principal danger remains malaria. It is unfortunate that frequently the prophylactic measures taken against it are inadequate or outdated. More than 2,000 cases are diagnosed in travellers returning to Britain every year and deaths regularly occur.

Malaria is only spread by the bite of a female Anopheles mosquito. It can transmit one of four different types of malarial parasite, each of which produces different symptoms of varying severity. The new com-

mon parasites are *Plasmodium falciparum*, which gives rise to malignant tertian malaria. (It is called malignant because it is small but can be minimized by taking precautions.)

The principal danger remains malaria. It is unfortunate that frequently the prophylactic measures taken against it are inadequate or outdated. More than 2,000 cases are diagnosed in travellers returning to Britain every year and deaths regularly occur.

Malaria is only spread by the bite of a female Anopheles mosquito. It can transmit one of four different types of malarial parasite, each of which produces different symptoms of varying severity. The new com-

mon parasites are *Plasmodium falciparum*, which gives rise to malignant tertian malaria. (It is called malignant because it is small but can be minimized by taking precautions.)

The principal danger remains malaria. It is unfortunate that frequently the prophylactic measures taken against it are inadequate or outdated. More than 2,000 cases are diagnosed in travellers returning to Britain every year and deaths regularly occur.

Malaria is only spread by the bite of a female Anopheles mosquito. It can transmit one of four different types of malarial parasite, each of which produces different symptoms of varying severity. The new com-

mon parasites are *Plasmodium falciparum*, which gives rise to malignant tertian malaria. (It is called malignant because it is small but can be minimized by taking precautions.)

The principal danger remains malaria. It is unfortunate that frequently the prophylactic measures taken against it are inadequate or outdated. More than 2,000 cases are diagnosed in travellers returning to Britain every year and deaths regularly occur.

Malaria is only spread by the bite of a female Anopheles mosquito. It can transmit one of four different types of malarial parasite, each of which produces different symptoms of varying severity. The new com-

mon parasites are *Plasmodium falciparum*, which gives rise to malignant tertian malaria. (It is called malignant because it is small but can be minimized by taking precautions.)

The principal danger remains malaria. It is unfortunate that frequently the prophylactic measures taken against it are inadequate or outdated. More than 2,000 cases are diagnosed in travellers returning to Britain every year and deaths regularly occur.

Malaria is only spread by the bite of a female Anopheles mosquito. It can transmit one of four different types of malarial parasite, each of which produces different symptoms of varying severity. The new com-

mon parasites are *Plasmodium falciparum*, which gives rise to malignant tertian malaria. (It is called malignant because it is small but can be minimized by taking precautions.)

The principal danger remains malaria. It is unfortunate that frequently the prophylactic measures taken against it are inadequate or outdated. More than 2,000 cases are diagnosed in travellers returning to Britain every year and deaths regularly occur.

Malaria is only spread by the bite of a female Anopheles mosquito. It can transmit one of four different types of malarial parasite, each of which produces different symptoms of varying severity. The new com-

mon parasites are *Plasmodium falciparum*, which gives rise to malignant tertian malaria. (It is called malignant because it is small but can be minimized by taking precautions.)

The principal danger remains malaria. It is unfortunate that frequently the prophylactic measures taken against it are inadequate or outdated. More than 2,000 cases are diagnosed in travellers returning to Britain every year and deaths regularly occur.

Malaria is only spread by the bite of a female Anopheles mosquito. It can transmit one of four different types of malarial parasite, each of which produces different symptoms of varying severity. The new com-

mon parasites are *Plasmodium falciparum*, which gives rise to malignant tertian malaria. (It is called malignant because it is small but can be minimized by taking precautions.)

The principal danger remains malaria. It is unfortunate that frequently the prophylactic measures taken against it are inadequate or outdated. More than 2,000 cases are diagnosed in travellers returning to Britain every year and deaths regularly occur.

Malaria is only spread by the bite of a female Anopheles mosquito. It can transmit one of four different types of malarial parasite, each of which produces different symptoms of varying severity. The new com-

mon parasites are *Plasmodium falciparum*, which gives rise to malignant tertian malaria. (It is called malignant because it is small but can be minimized by taking precautions.)

The principal danger remains malaria. It is unfortunate that frequently the prophylactic measures taken against it are inadequate or outdated. More than 2,000 cases are diagnosed in travellers returning to Britain every year and deaths regularly occur.

Malaria is only spread by the bite of a female Anopheles mosquito. It can transmit one of four different types of malarial parasite, each of which produces different symptoms of varying severity. The new com-

mon parasites are *Plasmodium falciparum*, which gives rise to malignant tertian malaria. (It is called malignant because it is small but can be minimized by taking precautions.)

The principal danger remains malaria. It is unfortunate that frequently the prophylactic measures taken against it are inadequate or outdated. More than 2,000 cases are diagnosed in travellers returning to Britain every year and deaths regularly occur.

Malaria is only spread by the bite of a female Anopheles mosquito. It can transmit one of four different types of malarial parasite, each of which produces different symptoms of varying severity. The new com-

mon parasites are *Plasmodium falciparum*, which gives rise to malignant tertian malaria. (It is called malignant because it is small but can be minimized by taking precautions.)

The principal danger remains malaria. It is unfortunate that frequently the prophylactic measures taken against it are inadequate or outdated. More than 2,000 cases are diagnosed in travellers returning to Britain every year and deaths regularly occur.

Malaria is only spread by the bite of a female Anopheles mosquito. It can transmit one of four different types of malarial parasite, each of which produces different symptoms of varying severity. The new com-

mon parasites are *Plasmodium falciparum*, which gives rise to malignant tertian malaria. (It is called malignant because it is small but can be minimized by taking precautions.)

The principal danger remains malaria. It is unfortunate that frequently the prophylactic measures taken against it are inadequate or outdated. More than 2,000 cases are diagnosed in travellers returning to Britain every year and deaths regularly occur.

Malaria is only spread by the bite of a female Anopheles mosquito. It can transmit one of four different types of malarial parasite, each of which produces different symptoms of varying severity. The new com-

mon parasites are *Plasmodium falciparum*, which gives rise to malignant tertian malaria. (It is called malignant because it is small but can be minimized by taking precautions.)

The principal danger remains malaria. It is unfortunate that frequently the prophylactic measures taken against it are inadequate or outdated. More than 2,000 cases are diagnosed in travellers returning to Britain every year and deaths regularly occur.

Malaria is only spread by the bite of a female Anopheles mosquito. It can transmit one of four different types of malarial parasite, each of which produces different symptoms of varying severity. The new com-

mon parasites are *Plasmodium falciparum*, which gives rise to malignant tertian malaria. (It is called malignant because it is small but can be minimized by taking precautions.)

The principal danger remains malaria. It is unfortunate that frequently the prophylactic measures taken against it are inadequate or outdated. More than 2,000 cases are diagnosed in travellers returning to Britain every year and deaths regularly occur.

Malaria is only spread by the bite of a female Anopheles mosquito. It can transmit one of four different types of malarial parasite, each of which produces different symptoms of varying severity. The new com-

mon parasites are *Plasmodium falciparum*, which gives rise to malignant tertian malaria. (It is called malignant because it is small but can be minimized by taking precautions.)

The principal danger remains malaria. It is unfortunate that frequently the prophylactic measures taken against it are inadequate or outdated. More than 2,000 cases are diagnosed in travellers returning to Britain every year and deaths regularly occur.

Malaria is only spread by the bite of a female Anopheles mosquito. It can transmit one of four different types of malarial parasite, each of which produces different symptoms of varying severity. The new com-

mon parasites are *Plasmodium falciparum*, which gives rise to malignant tertian malaria. (It is called malignant because it is small but can be minimized by taking precautions.)

</div

Shoparound

with Beryl Downing

Guide to getting things mended

Part two of Shoparound's directory introduces you to experts who will repair and mend your Meissen, refurbish your Persian carpet, or restore your Arc de Triomphe. It also includes a guide to getting things mended.

Most restorers are the recommended by readers who have been sent up — these are themselves and have been included because they represent the very high standard of workmanship and all Shoparound readers.

Thank you all for your suggestions. This could not be contacted in time for inclusion.

Cane and rush

• Cumbria: (R) Miranda Holmes-Smith, Lawson Cottage, Renwick, Near Penrith. (076 883 492). All patterns from £17 per hole. More for complicated curved pieces. Can arrange collection from Cheshire to South Scotland.

• Derbyshire: (R) Joan Gilbert, 50 Ashbourne Road, Derby. (Derby 44363). Antique chairs, bedheads, Bergeres suites re-caned. All patterns. Bedroom chairs from £15. English rush seats from £20. No sea-grass or synthetics, work done for stately homes and dealers. No delivery.

• Herefordshire: (R) Centre of Restoration & Art, 20 Folly Lane, St. Albans. (St. Albans 51555). Antique or modern chairs re-caned, many patterns and sizes. Traditional 6-way around £18.40. Also blind caning. Team of 22 also restore pictures and antique dolls. Will travel to large commissions.

• Kent: Tenterden Rushcraft, Rear of 90 High Street. (Tenterden 3326). All cane patterns from 20p a hole (average seat £16 with heading). Real rush from £35, new synthetic rush from £25. No collection.

• Merseyside, Liverpool: (R) Neville Hynnis, Wellington Craft, 70a Oxford Road, Waterloo. (051 920 5511). Bergeres specialist. All cane patterns from £8 for bedroom chair seat in standard 6-way; Rush £9.50 to £14. Also sea grass. Antique and modern. Will collect within 50 miles.

• London: (R) Harry Serrillan, 78 Morrison Way, Edgware. (01-652 6432). Antique or modern chairs re-caned in cane from 15p per hole. Any pattern. Will collect within 10 miles.

• Oxfordshire: Upton Craft, Upton Stores, Upton, near Didcot. (Blawbury 850263). Ann Dendy works in cane from 14p per hole and in English rush from £10 per sq. ft. Hilary Mellings re-caneds in seagrass from £8.50 for a stool and in various colours of cord from £10.50. Small woodwork repairs can be arranged. Also jewelry repairs. This a small cooperative with a pleasantly helpful community atmosphere. Charges made for collecting.

• Suffolk: (R) George Sneed, Bacon's Barn, St. Michael, Bungay. (St. Cross 282). All types of cane from 11p per sq. inch (standard 18p). Traditional English and Continental rush patterns. Seat 17in x 15in £23.50. Delivery anywhere — scale of charges in brochure. Please send see.

• Surrey: (R) P. Dodd, 91 Merton Way, West Molesey. (979 6535). This caning specialist is partially blind and works to recommended RNIB charges, which are generally lower than usual. Cane from 13p per hole, rush from 25p per inch. Press caning (already made-up cane) done on modern chairs. No delivery.

• Sussex: (R) Alan Oakden, upholsterer, fold, Cowfold 23a. Cow-patterns from 16p per hole, Rush from £20, seagrass. Real Antique and modern from £10. for museums on request done respringing. Will travel and in London and South, where (R) Alan and Wendy at Barn Cottage, Elstead. (Wrest, 6762). All types of rush including "the ones a lot of people can't". Bedroom seat from £12. Rush seating air £16. Also modern bedding in seats and backs. Free collection within 10 mile radius. Will travel anywhere in Sussex, Hampshire, Surrey.

• Berkshire: (R) E.W. Child, 78 Kidmore End Road, Reading. (Reading 482737). Restoration of antique and modern porcelain and paper mache, remodelling and painting. From £5 for small chip to £50 for a complicated piece. Local collection and delivery.

• Cornwall: (R) Clare Beauchamp, Trevincle, Redruth, Cornwall. (St. Just 82035). Mainly antique porcelain, some enameling — remodelling and painting. Costs based on time. Local delivery. Pieces accepted by mail.

• Hampshire: (R) Just The Thing, High Street, Hartley Wintney. (025 126 3395). Sue Carpenter accepts china repairs at her shop. Mainly antique porcelain, modelling and painting.

• Lancashire: (R) John D. Blackwood, 36 Main Street, Doune, Perthshire. (Doune 684). High quality restoration mainly of Georgian and Queen Anne furniture for dealers, but has private clients as well. Delivery within 50 miles.

• Somerset: Castle House Antiques, Bennetts Field, Winsanton. (0963 3384). High class restoration and cabinet making. Inlaid veneer, lacquer, bouleau. Will collect and deliver all over south.

• Suffolk: (R) Roy Clement-Smith, Mendlesham Furniture Workshop, Elms Farm, Mendlesham. (Mendlesham 7107). All restoration to antique furniture including re-upholstery and some French polishing. Makers of reproductions of the Mendlesham chair, first produced in the village 200 years ago and now hand-made in fruitwoods for £240. Collection by arrangement within 20 miles.

• Sussex: (R) B. A. Robinson, Archway Antiques, 42 High Street, Hurstpierpoint. (0273 832741). Restoration of antique, wax polished furniture. No upholstery. Wax and French polishing, some inlay. Free estimates within 5 miles, or travelling expenses.

• West Midlands: Regency House, 218 Maryvale Road, Bournville, Birmingham. (021 458 3391). Restoration, including cabinet work and upholstery, to antique furniture, rush and cane, glass resilvering. Can arrange for picture restoration, oils and watercolours. Delivery within 10 miles — farther for important pieces.

• Yorkshire: (R) Mervyn and Angela Slatter, Old Mill, Silver Street, Askrigg, Leyburn. (Wensleydale 5034). Repairs and restoration of antique and modern furniture. Upholstery mended and replaced, repairs to legs and backs. Repair of bedheads, screens, piano stools — "Willing to tackle most things." Delivery within 30 miles.

• Jenny Lake Tapestries: 23 Camden Hill Square, W8 (01-789 0376). Conservation and renovation of all forms of quality antique tapestries, small to wall size. Also embroidery and crewel work. Will travel anywhere to conserve large items.

• Richard Dunn: (R) Dunn's Antiques, 36 New King Road, Parsons Green, SW6 (01-736 4638). Small repair work undertaken to antique lace bedspreads, cushions, clothes. Also cleaning and removal of iron mould. No travel.

• Scott & Clarke: World's End Studios, 134 Lots Road, SW10 (01-352 8950 or 229 8209). Conservation of textiles and tapestries. Cleaning of English stump work, fans, feather clothes. Work for museums, collectors, stately homes. Some visits.

• Middlesex: (R) Janet Jowitt, 30 Alexandra Road, Twickenham (01-832 3818). High quality textile conservation to all types, tapestries to date. Preparation for display of museum quality objects. During the lending of christening robes. Trained at Victoria and Albert museum. The V & A incidentally, will advise on your textiles on Tuesdays and Thursdays, 2.30 pm to 4.30 pm telling you the importance of the piece and whether they are worth professional conservation.

• Surrey: Mrs Pat Jones, 89 Maybury Road, Woking (Woking 63805). Repairs to or remakes of duvets, conversion of old eiderdowns, cushions or sleeping bags into continental quilts. Any sizes made, single £25, double £36. Prefers to see customers personally, but will deal by mail. Collection within 20 miles.

• Dorset: J. T. H. Green, Whitcombe Farm, Beaminster. (Beaminster 100). Repairs to Oriental rug up to 11ft x 5ft — not carpets. Sides and ends repaired from £50, holes worn by furniture depending on complexity. Will travel anywhere — or go to Beaminster and ask for the "repaired doctor" — everyone within 20 miles will know where to point you.

• Dorset: Mrs J. W. Phillips, 7 Brownsea Road, Sandbanks, Poole. (Canford Cliffs 70880). Beads and imitation pearls re-threaded from £1.50 per row. Some matching done where possible. Cultured and real pearls re-threaded, not matched.

• Northumberland: (R) Ron Archer, Glenwhit Coach House, Greenhead. (Gilsland 212). All aspects of high quality antique restoration — gilding, carving, polishing, metalwork — can rebuild a piece completely.

• London: (R) Richard Holmes, Homework, 1 Baronessmead Road, Barnes. (SW13 01-748 6816).

Furniture of any period restored. Cabinet work, will turn simple legs, no upholstery. Specialist in chairs. Delivery in Central London area.

• Dorset: (R) Alan Swift, Co., Boston Lane, Stockton-on-Tees. (0642 65241). A company of wood turners who turn chair legs, finials, baluster rails, bed posts to match existing ones or to specification. No actual repairs, but useful for anyone needing spare parts.

• Devon: (R) Tony Vernon, 15 Pollard Road, Topsham, Exeter. (Topsham 435). All antiques restored. Will re-varnish, refinish, French or wax polish. Also a cabinet maker and joiner who will rebuild, whatever the condition of the piece. Delivery within 50 miles of Exeter.

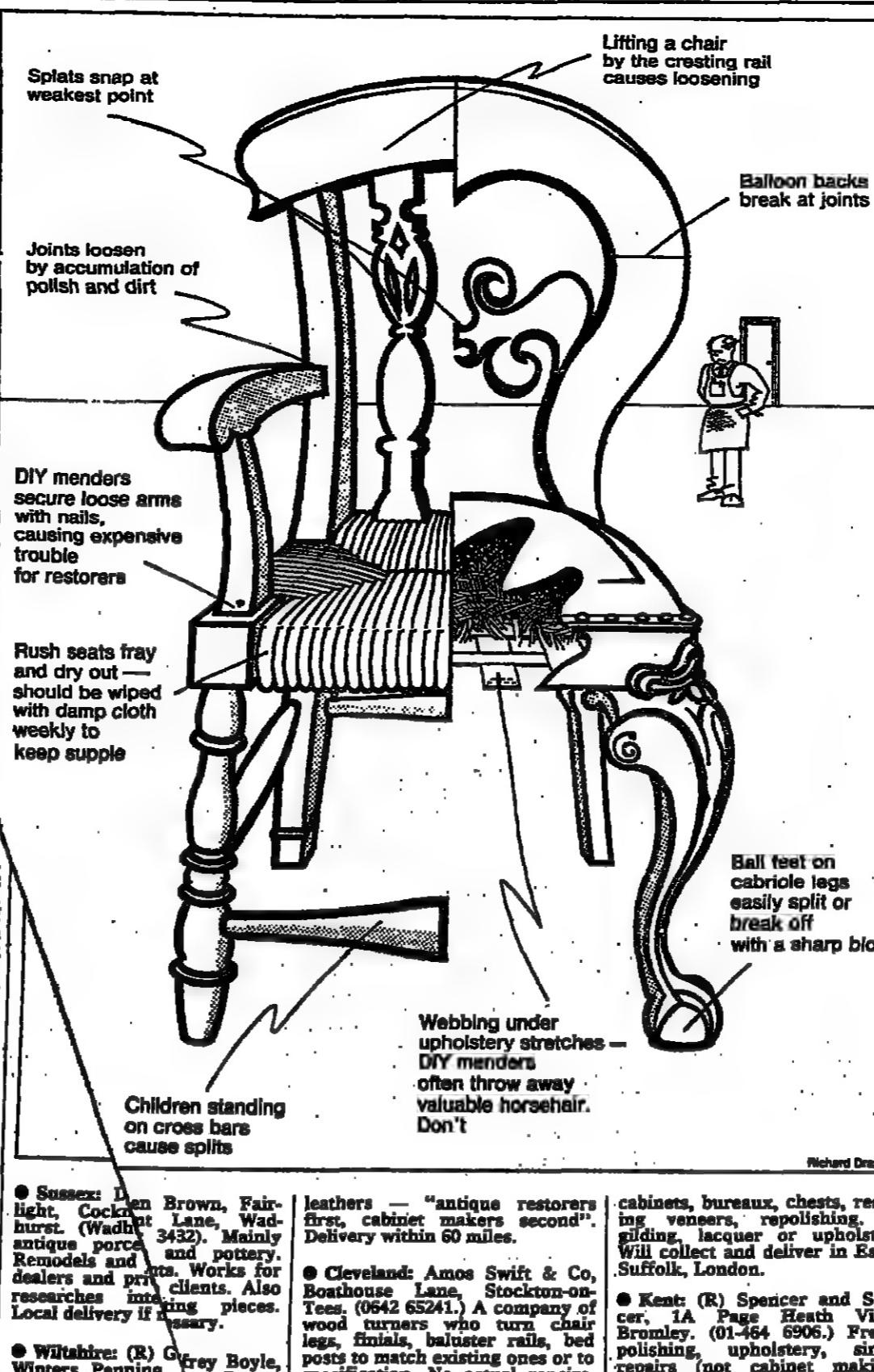
• Dorset: R. C. Bagwell, Dorset Antique Restorer, Stables, Bradford Peverell, Dorchester. (Martinstown 312). General restoration work on all types of antique furniture, including gilding, japanning, lacquering and marquetry. Boule work a specialty. Delivery within 25 miles.

• Avon: (R) Timothy Dewey, 16 Cottages, Kelston, Bath. (Bath 26810). Will do "anything in wood". Restorations to antique for BADA dealers within miles, but also tackles "the kitchen chair" for private clients when required. Will travel 70 or 30 miles if the piece is interesting.

• Middlesex: (R) Kate Lanes Roberts, 38 Bridgeman Road, Teddington. (01-977 8655). Mainly porcelain, some glass and enamel. Remodels and repairs. Chips from £5, figurines repaired around £30. Delivery in London.

• Lancashire: (R) Mrs R. M. Wilson, Main March's Workshop, Baledarno Farm House, Inchture, Perthshire. (Inchture 245). Antique and modern porcelain and pottery. Remodels and paints. Small chips from £5. No delivery.

• Berkshire: (R) G. Besse, Church House, East Grafton, Burgh, near Newbury. (Burgh 810394). Restoration of all kinds of antique furniture. French polishing. replaces desk



Furniture

• Sussex: Ian Brown, Fairhurst, Cockpit Lane, Wadhurst. (0342 3432). Mainly antique porcelains and pottery. Remodels and paints. Works for dealers and private clients. Also researches interesting pieces. Local delivery if necessary.

• Wiltshire: (R) G. Winter Peeling, Pewsey. (Pewsey 311). Antiques and modern porcelain. Items for instance) and paints. Works for dealers and private clients. No delivery.

• Devon: (R) Tony Vernon, 15 Pollard Road, Topsham, Exeter. (Topsham 435). All antiques restored. Will re-varnish, refinish, French or wax polish. Also a cabinet maker and joiner who will rebuild, whatever the condition of the piece. Delivery within 50 miles of Exeter.

• Dorset: R. C. Bagwell, Dorset Antique Restorer, Stables, Bradford Peverell, Dorchester. (Martinstown 312). General restoration work on all types of antique furniture, including gilding, japanning, lacquering and marquetry. Boule work a specialty. Delivery within 25 miles.

• Avon: (R) Timothy Dewey, 16 Cottages, Kelston, Bath. (Bath 26810). Will do "anything in wood". Restorations to antique for BADA dealers within miles, but also tackles "the kitchen chair" for private clients when required. Will travel 70 or 30 miles if the piece is interesting.

• Middlesex: (R) Kate Lanes Roberts, 38 Bridgeman Road, Teddington. (01-977 8655). Mainly porcelain, some glass and enamel. Remodels and repairs. Chips from £5, figurines repaired around £30. Delivery in London.

• Lancashire: (R) Mrs R. M. Wilson, Main March's Workshop, Baledarno Farm House, Inchture, Perthshire. (Inchture 245). Antique and modern porcelain and pottery. Remodels and paints. Small chips from £5. No delivery.

• Berkshire: (R) G. Besse, Church House, East Grafton, Burgh, near Newbury. (Burgh 810394). Restoration of all kinds of antique furniture. French polishing. replaces desk

— "antique restorers first, cabinet makers second". Delivery within 60 miles.

• Cleveland: Amos Swift & Co., Boston Lane, Stockton-on-Tees. (0642 65241). A company of wood turners who turn chair legs, finials, baluster rails, bed posts to match existing ones or to specification. No actual repairs, but useful for anyone needing spare parts.

• Devon: (R) Tony Vernon, 15 Pollard Road, Topsham, Exeter. (Topsham 435). All antiques restored. Will re-varnish, refinish, French or wax polish. Also a cabinet maker and joiner who will rebuild, whatever the condition of the piece. Delivery within 50 miles of Exeter.

• Dorset: (R) Alan Swift, Co., Boston Lane, Stockton-on-Tees. (0642 65241). A company of wood turners who turn chair legs, finials, baluster rails, bed posts to match existing ones or to specification. No actual repairs, but useful for anyone needing spare parts.

• Northumberland: (R) Ron Archer, Glenwhit Coach House, Greenhead. (Gilsland 212). All aspects of high quality antique restoration — gilding, carving, polishing, metalwork — can rebuild a piece completely.

• London: (R) Richard Holmes, Homework, 1 Baronessmead Road, Barnes. (SW13 01-748 6816).

Furniture of any period restored. Cabinet work, will turn simple legs, no upholstery. Specialist in chairs. Delivery in Central London area.

• Dorset: (R) Alan Swift, Co., Boston Lane, Stockton-on-Tees. (0642 65241). A company of wood turners who turn chair legs, finials, baluster rails, bed posts to match existing ones or to specification. No actual repairs, but useful for anyone needing spare parts.

• Northumberland: (R) Ron Archer, Glenwhit Coach House, Greenhead. (Gilsland 212). All aspects of high quality antique restoration — gilding, carving, polishing, metalwork — can rebuild a piece completely.

• London: (R) Richard Holmes, Homework, 1 Baronessmead Road, Barnes. (SW13 01-748 6816).

Furniture of any period restored. Cabinet work, will turn simple legs, no upholstery. Specialist in chairs. Delivery in Central London area.

• Dorset: (R) Alan Swift, Co., Boston Lane, Stockton-on-Tees. (0642 65241). A company of wood turners who turn chair legs, finials, baluster rails, bed posts to match existing ones or to specification. No actual repairs, but useful for anyone needing spare parts.

• Northumberland: (R) Ron Archer, Glenwhit Coach House, Greenhead. (Gilsland 212). All aspects of high quality antique restoration — gilding, carving, polishing, metalwork — can rebuild a piece completely.

• London: (R) Richard Holmes, Homework, 1 Baronessmead Road, Barnes. (SW13 01-748 6816).

Furniture of any period restored. Cabinet work, will turn simple legs, no upholstery. Specialist in chairs. Delivery in Central London area.

• Dorset: (R) Alan Swift, Co., Boston Lane, Stockton-on-Tees. (0642 65241). A company of wood turners who turn chair legs, finials, baluster rails, bed posts to match existing ones or to specification. No actual repairs, but useful for anyone needing spare parts.

• Northumberland: (R) Ron Archer, Glenwhit Coach House, Greenhead. (Gilsland 212). All aspects of high quality antique restoration — gilding, carving, polishing, metalwork — can rebuild a piece completely.

• London: (R) Richard Holmes, Homework, 1 Baronessmead Road, Barnes. (SW13 01-748 6816).

Furniture of any period restored. Cabinet work, will turn simple legs, no upholstery. Specialist in chairs. Delivery in Central London area.

• Dorset: (R) Alan Swift, Co., Boston Lane, Stockton-on-Tees. (0642 65241). A company of wood turners who turn chair legs, finials, baluster rails, bed posts to match existing ones or to specification. No actual repairs, but useful for anyone needing spare parts.

• Northumberland: (R) Ron Archer, Glenwhit Coach House, Greenhead. (Gilsland 212). All aspects of high quality antique restoration — gilding, carving, polishing, metalwork — can rebuild a piece completely.

• London: (R) Richard Holmes, Homework, 1 Baronessmead Road, Barnes. (SW13 01-748 6816).

Furniture of any period restored. Cabinet work, will turn simple legs, no upholstery. Specialist in chairs. Delivery in Central London area.

• Dorset: (R) Alan Swift, Co., Boston Lane, Stockton-on-Tees. (0642 65241). A company of wood turners who turn chair legs, finials, baluster rails, bed posts to match existing ones or to specification. No actual repairs, but useful for anyone needing spare parts.

• Northumberland: (R) Ron Archer, Glenwhit Coach House, Greenhead. (Gilsland 212). All aspects of high quality antique restoration — gilding, carving, polishing, metalwork — can rebuild a piece completely.

• London: (R) Richard Holmes, Homework, 1 Baronessmead Road, Barnes. (SW13 01-748 6816).

Furniture of

Bridge/Jeremy Flint

Beware, rabbits

Bridge can be an exasperating game. For a change you cut a good player against two rabbits. To your mortification, the rabbits, assisted by a generous slice of luck, run rings round you. A recent rubber of this sort reminded me of an old time expert's favourite aphorism. He would glower at each of his opponents in turn, and shout, "Lovely bidding, lovely play! Rubber bridge. Love all.

Dealer West.

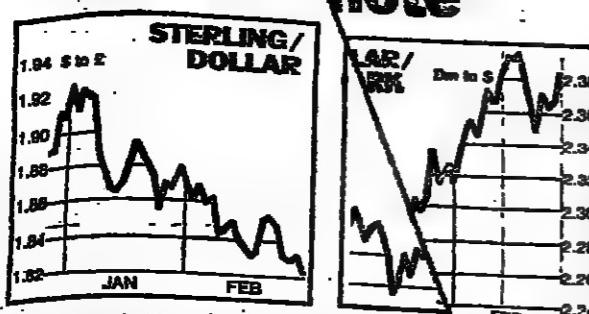
9KJ	QAS	A10A2	8A10A2
8A2	9A2	8A2	9A2
8A2	9A2	8A2	9A2
8A2	9A2	8A2	9A2
8A2	9A2	8A2	9A2

8A10A2 8A2 9A2 8A2 9A2

8A2 9A2 8A

BUSINESS NEWS

Dollar's firm note



The dollar ended the week on a firm note, high of DM2.39. It was helped by the going to day's United States interest rates may not fall a view that the time being. The pound rallied from further than \$1.845 but sentiment continues to be at its low of soft oil price. At the weekly tender the dollar fell from 1.36 to 1.32 per cent.

Fraser to see panel

Sir Hugh Fraser, who severed links with his Fraser family business on Thursday, says he will be Takeover Panel next week over selling the 4.4 per cent of Britain's largest stores group. He revealed last night that he had received one approach for his stake at Harrods group where trading group Lomro already has 29.9 per cent and is anxious to resume a takeover. Sir Hugh said: "The approach was from a long source. That's all I'm saying." The price offered to be 165p a share, a penny less than last night closing Stock Market price.

Engineering orders fall

Engineering orders won by United Kingdom companies fell by 16 per cent in the three months to the end of last November, according to government statistics. After a surge of export orders in August, new overseas business fell by 22.5 per cent over the following three months.

MARKET SUMMARY

Dismal close to account

LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 547.3, down 4.5
FT gilts 88.39, down 0.47
FT all-share 316.89, down 3.02
Bargain 21,885

Shares of British Aerospace were weak market yesterday, falling 8p to 1750 amid reports of a forthcoming bearish circular from brokers Scrimgeour-Kemp Gee.

According to market sources the group may face Inland Revenue scrutiny over its research and development costs which at present are taken above the line.

At this level the shares stand at the initial price of 175p offered when the shares came to market a year ago.

Shares in Sangers Group, the pharmaceuticals company in which financier Mr Tom Whyte has built up a substantial stake, have been suspended at 45p pending an announcement by the company early next week.

The group made losses of more than £1m in the half year to August and is expected to announce the sale of a big part of its business.

If Mr Whyte, the former head of the crashed Triumph Investment Trust, decides to sell it will be at a loss. When he first started buying shares in September they stood at more than 50p.

Elsewhere Amersham International provided one of the few bright spots as the account ended in dismal fashion after the Prime Minister had apparently dashed hopes of a tax cutting budget.

As the political wrangling continued Amersham rose 5p to 1940 and the shares now stand at a 52 premium to their issue price.

The FT Index drifted down throughout the day, closing 4.5 off at 547.3 — a fall on the account of 23.2. With the fall in sterling and the prospect of further pressure on sterling if forecasts of a further stamp in demand for oil continue, gilts ended a quiet day with falls of 8p.

Further reflection of the previous day's statement slipped from 101 to 325p while there were losses of 10p apiece for Balfour Beatty at 1800 reflecting the group's Mexican cutbacks and Thom Emu at 443p after substantial selling in the electricals sector which has recently gone out of favour.

But after weakness prompted by talk that profit forecasts were being revised down and that money would be needed to support its Hongkong operation, the record changer group returned to favour up 2p at 78p.

The following day the movement by management that it was to cut capacity by closing a factory in the West Midlands with the loss of 600 jobs and transfer

COMMODITIES

Tin was held at around yesterday morning's support levels by continued consumer buying and intervention by the International Tin Council buffer stock, traders said. But closing prices were still sharply down on the day with cash at £7.140 a tonne and three months at £7.150 on the kerb registering losses of around £350.

OTHER EXCHANGES

Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones average 7,548.51, down 31.94
Hongkong: Hang Seng index 1,271.60, up 6.60

MONEY MARKETS

Zinc prices held steady yesterday afternoon on light short-covering prompted by lack of a downward price reaction to news that United States producer Asaro had cut its zinc price by two cents per lb, dealers said. Three-months ended the afternoon kerb at £439.50, a loss of £1.50 stg from the previous afternoon's kerb close.

Furore over Amersham puts BNOC issue in doubt

By Jonathan Davis and Ronald Pollett

The furore over the Amersham share sale has created new doubts whether the Government will be able to complete the planned flotation of shares in the British National Oil Corporation this year.

The Government's financial advisers, already worried about the success of the issue in the light of tumbling world oil prices and the continuing depressed level of oil shares, feel that the political rumpus over Amersham has now made their task even harder.

One said last night that the chances of the BNOC issue being completed before the end of 1982 were now only marginally greater than 50 per cent. The Government has been working towards a 51 per cent of the shares in BNOC's exploration and Development activities in winter. The new company is called Bricoil.

The Government's problem is a fixed price offer for shares similar to the one the market for Amersham — is the obvious method of flotation. The target of the issue is still £750m although hopes could raise it to £1,000m on with the fall in oil prices.

Rothschild said that with hindsight it believes the issue was underpriced but that, given that the company had a flat five-year record except for the recent profits jump due almost entirely to the strength of sterling the bank still feels that the idea of selling it on 19 times earnings was ambitious.

There were only 150 applications, for more than a million shares and these were scattered back to 35,000 shares each. This would have earned an 18.600 profit, although the loss of interest on £1,000 for a week as a result of subscribing to the issue would have more than wiped out that profit. Most small investors who staged the issue will have been lucky to make £50 each.

The Rothschild family is shifting Rothschild Continuation, its United Kingdom holding company, to expand internationally. A tender offer for neighbouring plants.

These plants have been on a three-day strike since last October, but the remainder of the group is working normally and the management says that planned expansion in the Far East is on course.

An outstanding feature in the market was the sharp fall in Gil & Darby 25p off 175p after the downgrading of profit forecasts. This prompted falls in other overseas traders with Ichape 7p off 30p but Lororo was unchanged at 74p.

Trading news gave a 5p to 10p to neighbouring plants.

This is inconceivable, according to most City experts, yet another option, such as a further combined tender and fixed price offer, was fixed.

A tender offer for the issue is already under way with an issue that is already likely to be the largest that has ever handled. The group has considered unfeasible.

N. M. Rothschild, advised the Government which is also on the BNOC on the oil issues. The Government is being advised by S. G. Warburg.

Sales of shares in public for companies since May 1979

Company	Issue Date	Issue Price	No. of Shares	Total Value (£m)
Associated Communications Corporation	1979-01	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000
Gill & Duffus	1979-01	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000
Merchant bank	1979-01	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000
1979-02	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1979-03	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1979-04	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1979-05	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1979-06	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1979-07	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1979-08	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1979-09	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1979-10	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1979-11	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1979-12	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1980-01	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1980-02	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1980-03	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1980-04	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1980-05	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1980-06	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1980-07	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1980-08	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1980-09	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1980-10	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1980-11	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1980-12	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1981-01	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1981-02	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1981-03	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1981-04	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1981-05	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1981-06	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1981-07	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1981-08	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1981-09	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1981-10	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1981-11	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1981-12	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1982-01	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1982-02	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1982-03	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1982-04	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1982-05	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1982-06	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1982-07	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1982-08	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1982-09	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1982-10	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1982-11	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1982-12	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1983-01	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1983-02	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1983-03	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1983-04	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1983-05	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1983-06	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1983-07	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1983-08	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1983-09	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1983-10	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1983-11	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1983-12	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1984-01	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1984-02	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1984-03	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1984-04	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1984-05	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1984-06	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1984-07	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1984-08	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1984-09	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1984-10	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1984-11	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1984-12	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1985-01	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1985-02	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1985-03	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1985-04	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1985-05	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1985-06	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1985-07	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1985-08	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1985-09	£1.00	1,000,000	1,000	
1985				

FAMILY MONEY

Which unit trusts to go for, and why

In the face of falling interest rates — bank deposit rates came down 1 per cent on Wednesday — it is tempting for fixed interest investors to start looking around for greener pastures.

Unit Trust Association figures indicate that unit trust investors have done better over the past five years than building society investors — though in some instances, by such a small margin, you would be forgiven for taking the view that the improved return was not worth the much greater risk.

The table shows the current value of £1,000 invested in the median unit trust in various sectors over five, ten and fifteen years. The median trust is the one which comes exactly half way in performance terms between the top of the table and the bottom. It is therefore not necessarily a clear indicator of how the average unit trust investor has fared.

What the table reveals is the importance of timing in equity investment.

Over the five-year period all sectors of the market outperformed a building society investment except European funds, gilt funds and preference share units. This reflects the fact that five years ago stock markets were still recovering from the collapse of 1974/75 and any movement in share prices was likely to be up.

Moving to the ten year figures, the picture is not nearly so bright for units. Only four sectors out of the 12 managed to outperform building society investments — notably income funds, Far Eastern funds, commodity and financial funds. This is because in 1971/72 stockmarkets were relatively buoyant and investors lost money over the 1972 to 74 period.

So where should investors be looking now? Those experts who are prepared to back their choices with hard cash always sound the most believable, and Mark St Giles, Chairman of the Unit Trust Association reveals that he is moving into America. The Dow Jones index ended 1981 some 9.2 per cent down on the twelve month period and has fallen a further six per cent since then.

UNIT TRUST PERFORMANCE

	Current Value of £1,000 Invested		
	5 year	10 years	15 years
Median Fund	£ 2,102	£ 2,036	£ 4,473
General Growth	2,108	1,931	3,550
Income	1,867	2,221	4,293
N. American	1,685	1,489	2,489
Far Eastern	2,050	2,912	4,679
European	1,453	1,514	2,614
International	1,818	2,045	3,386
Commodity & Energy	2,389	2,715	4,687
Financial & Property	2,239	2,715	4,687
Investment Trust Units	2,000	1,678	3,702
Preference Share Units	1,905	1,374	1,465
Gilt	1,270		
Building Society	1,498	2,078	2,842

* net income reinvested.

Source: Unit Trust Association

First National Securities Base rate

First National Securities Limited announces that with effect from 1st March 1982 its base rate for lending will be reduced to 16½%.

First National Securities Ltd, First National House, College Road, Harrow, Middlesex HA1 1FB. Telephone: 01-861 1313.

THE UNITED STATES AND GENERAL TRUST CORPORATION P.L.C.

The Ninety-Second Annual General Meeting of The United States and General Trust Corporation P.L.C. will be held on March 25th in London.

The following is comment by the Chairman, Mr C. K. R. Nuttley, included in the Report of the Directors which has been circulated to shareholders:

In 1980, when sterling was strong, the emphasis on the U.K. market in the company's portfolio was beneficial. The reverse was true in 1981, when sterling weakened against other major currencies. Net asset value rose by 9.4 per cent, compared with rises of 7.2 per cent in the F.T. Actuaries All-Share Index, 12.9 per cent in the Standard & Poor's Composite Index of U.S. stocks and 34.5 per cent in the Tokyo New Stock Exchange Index (the last two indices are adjusted for changes in exchange rates). Net revenue available for ordinary shareholders rose by 5.0 per cent, compared with a rise of almost 19 per cent in 1980, but your Board see no strong reason for retaining any more than revenue this year and are recommending a final dividend of 11.50p per share, making 11.50p for the year, 9.5 per cent higher than the 10.50p paid for 1980.

Shareholders were informed in December of certain proposals involving a merger with two other investment trust companies and a change of policy to specialisation in the U.K. stock market. These proposals will not now be implemented. However, further discussions are taking place with some major shareholders, in order to review how best your Company can respond to the current needs of investors.



Mr James Haswell, Insurance Ombudsman

Tales of woe for the ombudsman

More than 1,500 insurance policyholders have been in touch with the Insurance Ombudsman during the first nine months of his existence, complaining about everything from unsettled household insurance claims to inability to get response at all from their insurance company.

A useful chart survey had just been produced covering all unit trust launches to December 1981, analysing which funds within a sector have consistently outperformed, or underperformed, relative to a sector index. It is aimed at the professional adviser but if you can get hold of a copy it provides useful indicators on how to avoid the real losers, if not pointing out the winners.

The survey is called, Fund Monitor and is available by subscription at £105 for four quarterly issues, or £35 for a single issue, from Fund Monitor, Whitehall, Chapel Street, Exning, Newmarket CB8 7HB.

UNIT TRUST PERFORMANCE

Among the problems dealt with by the ombudsman were disputes over the pre-accident value of a crashed car, whether a ceramic glass cooker hob was covered by a household contents policy, and advice that damage to hide-covered furniture caused by a dog's teeth is not "impact damage".

Predicably household buildings and contents policies provoked the biggest number of inquiries closely followed by motor insurance disputes. But of the 1,500 odd inquiries, only 441 concerned the 44-member companies of the Ombudsman's Bureau. Complaints made against other companies are outside his jurisdiction, though a letter from the ombudsman always contains specific advice on where to go for help.

However, the fact that so many complaints fall outside his jurisdiction clearly illus-

Easing the hardship of back-tax

To err is human — even Inspectors of Taxes make mistakes. The taxpayer who provides the Inland Revenue with all the relevant information may assume that his affairs are in order.

But this is not necessarily so, and if the Revenue has made a mistake, the law allows an assessment to be made up to six years after the end of the relevant tax year or longer if the taxpayer has been guilty of some irregularity.

An unexpected demand for unpaid tax comes as a nasty shock, but if the arrears are due to a mistake by the Revenue, it may be possible to obtain a waiver of some or all of the tax owing.

Following publication of a government White Paper, a system of compensation was introduced in 1971 whereby those on low incomes who suffer hardship as a result of the Revenue's mistakes are entitled in certain circumstances to remission of part or all of the arrears.

There clearly had to be some rule of thumb for determining the degree of "hardship" which a particular taxpayer was likely to suffer. So a number of income bands were established, and the remission to which a taxpayer is entitled depends on which band his income falls into.

The White Paper stated that remission would be granted only where arrears of tax arose "because of a departmental error which involved the failure to make proper and timely use of information about his income or personal circumstances supplied by the taxpayer so that he could reasonably believe that his affairs were in order".

It is important to note that the onus is still fairly and squarely on the taxpayer to supply the information in the first place, and he must "reasonably believe" his affairs are in order.

Remission applies where arrears of tax are discovered on or after July 14, 1971. The

remission is available only where there has been substantial delay on the Revenue's part. In practice, it is

strictly that of the tax year in which the date of notification falls, but for practical reasons

it is met.

The "gross income" is strictly that of the tax year in which the date of notification falls, but for practical reasons

it is met.

* The Income Metric in this column are increased by £2,000 where the taxpayer is 65 or over, or in receipt of a state pension or widow's pension at the date of notification.

** The percentage remission is calculated on the basis of the income thresholds operating in the year in which the commencement of tax

is met.

† 7 day deferrals on sums of under £10,000, up to £50,000, £50,000 and over £50,000.

‡ 14 day deferrals on sums of under £10,000, up to £50,000, £50,000 and over £50,000.

§ 21 day deferrals on sums of under £10,000, up to £50,000, £50,000 and over £50,000.

|| 28 day deferrals on sums of under £10,000, up to £50,000, £50,000 and over £50,000.

** The Income Metric in this column are increased by £2,000 where the taxpayer is 65 or over, or in receipt of a state pension or widow's pension at the date of notification.

** The percentage remission is calculated on the basis of the income thresholds operating in the year in which the commencement of tax

is met.

† 7 day deferrals on sums of under £10,000, up to £50,000, £50,000 and over £50,000.

‡ 14 day deferrals on sums of under £10,000, up to £50,000, £50,000 and over £50,000.

§ 21 day deferrals on sums of under £10,000, up to £50,000, £50,000 and over £50,000.

** The Income Metric in this column are increased by £2,000 where the taxpayer is 65 or over, or in receipt of a state pension or widow's pension at the date of notification.

** The percentage remission is calculated on the basis of the income thresholds operating in the year in which the commencement of tax

is met.

† 7 day deferrals on sums of under £10,000, up to £50,000, £50,000 and over £50,000.

‡ 14 day deferrals on sums of under £10,000, up to £50,000, £50,000 and over £50,000.

§ 21 day deferrals on sums of under £10,000, up to £50,000, £50,000 and over £50,000.

** The Income Metric in this column are increased by £2,000 where the taxpayer is 65 or over, or in receipt of a state pension or widow's pension at the date of notification.

** The percentage remission is calculated on the basis of the income thresholds operating in the year in which the commencement of tax

is met.

† 7 day deferrals on sums of under £10,000, up to £50,000, £50,000 and over £50,000.

‡ 14 day deferrals on sums of under £10,000, up to £50,000, £50,000 and over £50,000.

§ 21 day deferrals on sums of under £10,000, up to £50,000, £50,000 and over £50,000.

** The Income Metric in this column are increased by £2,000 where the taxpayer is 65 or over, or in receipt of a state pension or widow's pension at the date of notification.

** The percentage remission is calculated on the basis of the income thresholds operating in the year in which the commencement of tax

is met.

† 7 day deferrals on sums of under £10,000, up to £50,000, £50,000 and over £50,000.

‡ 14 day deferrals on sums of under £10,000, up to £50,000, £50,000 and over £50,000.

§ 21 day deferrals on sums of under £10,000, up to £50,000, £50,000 and over £50,000.

** The Income Metric in this column are increased by £2,000 where the taxpayer is 65 or over, or in receipt of a state pension or widow's pension at the date of notification.

** The percentage remission is calculated on the basis of the income thresholds operating in the year in which the commencement of tax

is met.

† 7 day deferrals on sums of under £10,000, up to £50,000, £50,000 and over £50,000.

‡ 14 day deferrals on sums of under £10,000, up to £50,000, £50,000 and over £50,000.

§ 21 day deferrals on sums of under £10,000, up to £50,000, £50,000 and over £50,000.

** The Income Metric in this column are increased by £2,000 where the taxpayer is 65 or over, or in receipt of a state pension or widow's pension at the date of notification.

** The percentage remission is calculated on the basis of the income thresholds operating in the year in which the commencement of tax

is met.

† 7 day deferrals on sums of under £10,000, up to £50,000, £50,000 and over £50,000.

‡ 14 day deferrals on sums of under £10,000, up to £50,000, £50,000 and over £50,000.

§ 21 day deferrals on sums of under £10,000, up to £50,000, £50,000 and over £50,000.

** The Income Metric in this column are increased by £2,000 where the taxpayer is 65 or over, or in receipt of a state pension or widow's pension at the date of notification.

** The percentage remission is calculated on the basis of the income thresholds operating in the year in which the commencement of tax

is met.

† 7 day deferrals on sums of under £10,000, up to £50,000, £50,000 and over £50,000.

‡ 14 day deferrals on sums of under £10,000, up to £50,000, £50,000 and over £50,000.

§ 21 day deferrals on sums of under £10,000, up to £50,000, £50,000 and over £50,000.

** The Income Metric in this column are increased by £2,000 where the taxpayer is 65 or over, or in receipt of a state pension or widow's pension at the date of notification.

** The percentage remission is calculated on the basis of the income thresholds operating in the year in which the commencement of tax

is met.</p

SPORT

FOOTBALL

Sweeper is swept back under the League carpet

By Norman Fox

England were swept to premature World Cup confidence and Scotland discovered that their podium still has wingers. The two international sides will not be as significant as some would have us believe. Club managers returning to thoughts of local football, soon put it all in familiar perspective.

The "sweeper" experiment has come late to England that is the arrival of the telephone in some remote village, suddenly prompting a desire to cross lines before the idea won guarded approval. Not that the sweeper concerned, Wilkins, will today be allowed to continue with his "method", as the Manchester United manager, Brian Clough, called them.

Preparing his own tactics for today's 104th derby march against Manchester City at Old Trafford, Clough said: "I have in mind Ron Grealish for putting these ideas out with my players; it all adds up to experience."

"Ray Wilkins won a lot of respect but he won't be playing that role for me. Talking is not his strong point and we needed anyone in that role it would be Bryan Robson. He knows what is required and has the aggression." One does not recall that aggression was Beckenbauer's strongest attribute.

Colchester stretched to limit by Rochdale

Tony Adcock, Colchester United's teenage winger, kept the club in the fourth division promotion race with two fine goals against Rochdale, unscathed by injuries, rarely looked convincing and had to work hard for their 3-2 victory at Layer Road.

Adcock's opening goal exposed the frailty of the visiting defence as he was harried by the likes of O'Leary, who demolished one of Colchester's many defensive errors, Bremner put the home team in front again with a fortunate goal.

Colchester, the League's leading scorers, continued to make errors and Ellidit took advantage to equalise again. Just when it looked as if Rochdale would take a deserved point, Adcock, with a long volley, scored the winning goal with two minutes left.

Wigan returned to the top of the fourth division by way of a fifty-fourth minute penalty from Quinn against Stockport County at Edgeley Park. It was Wigan's ninth away league match without defeat and the only goal

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

Fourth division
Colchester U 3: Wigan 1 (1)
Brentford 1:0
Bromley 1:0
Stockport C 0:0 Wigan (pen) 1:0
Luton T 1:0
Preston 1:0
Gainsborough U 1:0
Grimsby C 1:0
Southend U 1:0
Bury 1:0
Football COMMUNICATED BY THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

FOOTBALL COMMUNICATED BY THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

of the game. The spot kick was awarded when Thorne brought down O'Keeffe, but Wigan should have already had a penalty after Quinn had been bundled to the ground but in by Malcolm Heath missed the incident.

Stockport made all the running but lacked punch in attack. In the first minute Williams shot straight at the goalkeeper when well placed. In the second, he finished his run and then finishing was tame because the ball was taken by the referee who had not won any of their last 24 away games.

Southampton's lead at the top of the first division is identical to Luton Town's advantage over Wigan, but the home team still have two games in hand. However, today at home they have to beat the third-placed club, Oldham Athletic, or doubts over alterations through Thompson is fit and ready to return to the referee.

Despite, or because of, appearing for Northern Ireland to their players; it all adds up to experience."

Without Rami Moses, whose injury has almost halted United, four points behind Southampton but with two matches in hand, should keep a fluctuating record active with a victory because the Woodcock, weakened by injuries, Bond is ruled out with a calf strain and Francis and Hartford were both absent in the games for England and Scotland respectively.

Hartford has hopes of playing but Francis is pessimistic. Now the O'Neills have gone and Hutchinson and Peter are playing in Hong Kong, City's reserves are low.

In truth the day is not sparkling with enticing fixtures, but there are some interesting pointers. Liverpool will be sharpened up against Leeds United before playing CSKA Sofia in the European Cup on Wednesday evening. Aston Villa, the ailing champions, play Dynamic Kiev.

At home to Coventry today, Wigan expect to include a 20-year-old local boy, Mark Jones, in place of Swain, who is injured. Swap and exchanged because this is no moment to make voluntary alterations, though Thompson is fit and ready to return to the referee.

Despite, or because of, appearing for Northern Ireland to their players; it all adds up to experience."

"Ray Wilkins won a lot of respect but he won't be playing that role for me. Talking is not his strong point and we needed anyone in that role it would be Bryan Robson. He knows what is required and has the aggression." One does not recall that aggression was Beckenbauer's strongest attribute.

Having crossed the floor to join Birmingham City, Ron Saunders has decided against bringing back Colin Todd, who should have seen England's first sweeper years ago. General manager Smith dropped them a fortnight ago and for today's game at Southampton Mr Saunders recalls the Dutch winger Broekman and Trifunovic. Southampton should not be daunted by the fact that they have not won any of their last 24 away games.

Southampton's lead at the top of the first division is identical to Luton Town's advantage over Wigan, but the home team still have two games in hand. However, today at home they have to beat the third-placed club, Oldham Athletic, or doubts over alterations through Thompson is fit and ready to return to the referee.

Despite, or because of, appearing for Northern Ireland to their players; it all adds up to experience."

"Ray Wilkins won a lot of respect but he won't be playing that role for me. Talking is not his strong point and we needed anyone in that role it would be Bryan Robson. He knows what is required and has the aggression." One does not recall that aggression was Beckenbauer's strongest attribute.

Having crossed the floor to join Birmingham City, Ron Saunders has decided against bringing back Colin Todd, who should have seen England's first sweeper years ago. General manager Smith dropped them a fortnight ago and for today's game at Southampton Mr Saunders recalls the Dutch winger Broekman and Trifunovic. Southampton should not be daunted by the fact that they have not won any of their last 24 away games.

Southampton's lead at the top of the first division is identical to Luton Town's advantage over Wigan, but the home team still have two games in hand. However, today at home they have to beat the third-placed club, Oldham Athletic, or doubts over alterations through Thompson is fit and ready to return to the referee.

Despite, or because of, appearing for Northern Ireland to their players; it all adds up to experience."

"Ray Wilkins won a lot of respect but he won't be playing that role for me. Talking is not his strong point and we needed anyone in that role it would be Bryan Robson. He knows what is required and has the aggression." One does not recall that aggression was Beckenbauer's strongest attribute.

Having crossed the floor to join Birmingham City, Ron Saunders has decided against bringing back Colin Todd, who should have seen England's first sweeper years ago. General manager Smith dropped them a fortnight ago and for today's game at Southampton Mr Saunders recalls the Dutch winger Broekman and Trifunovic. Southampton should not be daunted by the fact that they have not won any of their last 24 away games.

Southampton's lead at the top of the first division is identical to Luton Town's advantage over Wigan, but the home team still have two games in hand. However, today at home they have to beat the third-placed club, Oldham Athletic, or doubts over alterations through Thompson is fit and ready to return to the referee.

Despite, or because of, appearing for Northern Ireland to their players; it all adds up to experience."

"Ray Wilkins won a lot of respect but he won't be playing that role for me. Talking is not his strong point and we needed anyone in that role it would be Bryan Robson. He knows what is required and has the aggression." One does not recall that aggression was Beckenbauer's strongest attribute.

Having crossed the floor to join Birmingham City, Ron Saunders has decided against bringing back Colin Todd, who should have seen England's first sweeper years ago. General manager Smith dropped them a fortnight ago and for today's game at Southampton Mr Saunders recalls the Dutch winger Broekman and Trifunovic. Southampton should not be daunted by the fact that they have not won any of their last 24 away games.

Southampton's lead at the top of the first division is identical to Luton Town's advantage over Wigan, but the home team still have two games in hand. However, today at home they have to beat the third-placed club, Oldham Athletic, or doubts over alterations through Thompson is fit and ready to return to the referee.

Despite, or because of, appearing for Northern Ireland to their players; it all adds up to experience."

"Ray Wilkins won a lot of respect but he won't be playing that role for me. Talking is not his strong point and we needed anyone in that role it would be Bryan Robson. He knows what is required and has the aggression." One does not recall that aggression was Beckenbauer's strongest attribute.

Having crossed the floor to join Birmingham City, Ron Saunders has decided against bringing back Colin Todd, who should have seen England's first sweeper years ago. General manager Smith dropped them a fortnight ago and for today's game at Southampton Mr Saunders recalls the Dutch winger Broekman and Trifunovic. Southampton should not be daunted by the fact that they have not won any of their last 24 away games.

Southampton's lead at the top of the first division is identical to Luton Town's advantage over Wigan, but the home team still have two games in hand. However, today at home they have to beat the third-placed club, Oldham Athletic, or doubts over alterations through Thompson is fit and ready to return to the referee.

Despite, or because of, appearing for Northern Ireland to their players; it all adds up to experience."

"Ray Wilkins won a lot of respect but he won't be playing that role for me. Talking is not his strong point and we needed anyone in that role it would be Bryan Robson. He knows what is required and has the aggression." One does not recall that aggression was Beckenbauer's strongest attribute.

Having crossed the floor to join Birmingham City, Ron Saunders has decided against bringing back Colin Todd, who should have seen England's first sweeper years ago. General manager Smith dropped them a fortnight ago and for today's game at Southampton Mr Saunders recalls the Dutch winger Broekman and Trifunovic. Southampton should not be daunted by the fact that they have not won any of their last 24 away games.

Southampton's lead at the top of the first division is identical to Luton Town's advantage over Wigan, but the home team still have two games in hand. However, today at home they have to beat the third-placed club, Oldham Athletic, or doubts over alterations through Thompson is fit and ready to return to the referee.

Despite, or because of, appearing for Northern Ireland to their players; it all adds up to experience."

"Ray Wilkins won a lot of respect but he won't be playing that role for me. Talking is not his strong point and we needed anyone in that role it would be Bryan Robson. He knows what is required and has the aggression." One does not recall that aggression was Beckenbauer's strongest attribute.

Having crossed the floor to join Birmingham City, Ron Saunders has decided against bringing back Colin Todd, who should have seen England's first sweeper years ago. General manager Smith dropped them a fortnight ago and for today's game at Southampton Mr Saunders recalls the Dutch winger Broekman and Trifunovic. Southampton should not be daunted by the fact that they have not won any of their last 24 away games.

Southampton's lead at the top of the first division is identical to Luton Town's advantage over Wigan, but the home team still have two games in hand. However, today at home they have to beat the third-placed club, Oldham Athletic, or doubts over alterations through Thompson is fit and ready to return to the referee.

Despite, or because of, appearing for Northern Ireland to their players; it all adds up to experience."

"Ray Wilkins won a lot of respect but he won't be playing that role for me. Talking is not his strong point and we needed anyone in that role it would be Bryan Robson. He knows what is required and has the aggression." One does not recall that aggression was Beckenbauer's strongest attribute.

Having crossed the floor to join Birmingham City, Ron Saunders has decided against bringing back Colin Todd, who should have seen England's first sweeper years ago. General manager Smith dropped them a fortnight ago and for today's game at Southampton Mr Saunders recalls the Dutch winger Broekman and Trifunovic. Southampton should not be daunted by the fact that they have not won any of their last 24 away games.

Southampton's lead at the top of the first division is identical to Luton Town's advantage over Wigan, but the home team still have two games in hand. However, today at home they have to beat the third-placed club, Oldham Athletic, or doubts over alterations through Thompson is fit and ready to return to the referee.

Despite, or because of, appearing for Northern Ireland to their players; it all adds up to experience."

"Ray Wilkins won a lot of respect but he won't be playing that role for me. Talking is not his strong point and we needed anyone in that role it would be Bryan Robson. He knows what is required and has the aggression." One does not recall that aggression was Beckenbauer's strongest attribute.

Having crossed the floor to join Birmingham City, Ron Saunders has decided against bringing back Colin Todd, who should have seen England's first sweeper years ago. General manager Smith dropped them a fortnight ago and for today's game at Southampton Mr Saunders recalls the Dutch winger Broekman and Trifunovic. Southampton should not be daunted by the fact that they have not won any of their last 24 away games.

Southampton's lead at the top of the first division is identical to Luton Town's advantage over Wigan, but the home team still have two games in hand. However, today at home they have to beat the third-placed club, Oldham Athletic, or doubts over alterations through Thompson is fit and ready to return to the referee.

Despite, or because of, appearing for Northern Ireland to their players; it all adds up to experience."

"Ray Wilkins won a lot of respect but he won't be playing that role for me. Talking is not his strong point and we needed anyone in that role it would be Bryan Robson. He knows what is required and has the aggression." One does not recall that aggression was Beckenbauer's strongest attribute.

Having crossed the floor to join Birmingham City, Ron Saunders has decided against bringing back Colin Todd, who should have seen England's first sweeper years ago. General manager Smith dropped them a fortnight ago and for today's game at Southampton Mr Saunders recalls the Dutch winger Broekman and Trifunovic. Southampton should not be daunted by the fact that they have not won any of their last 24 away games.

Southampton's lead at the top of the first division is identical to Luton Town's advantage over Wigan, but the home team still have two games in hand. However, today at home they have to beat the third-placed club, Oldham Athletic, or doubts over alterations through Thompson is fit and ready to return to the referee.

Despite, or because of, appearing for Northern Ireland to their players; it all adds up to experience."

"Ray Wilkins won a lot of respect but he won't be playing that role for me. Talking is not his strong point and we needed anyone in that role it would be Bryan Robson. He knows what is required and has the aggression." One does not recall that aggression was Beckenbauer's strongest attribute.

Having crossed the floor to join Birmingham City, Ron Saunders has decided against bringing back Colin Todd, who should have seen England's first sweeper years ago. General manager Smith dropped them a fortnight ago and for today's game at Southampton Mr Saunders recalls the Dutch winger Broekman and Trifunovic. Southampton should not be daunted by the fact that they have not won any of their last 24 away games.

Southampton's lead at the top of the first division is identical to Luton Town's advantage over Wigan, but the home team still have two games in hand. However, today at home they have to beat the third-placed club, Oldham Athletic, or doubts over alterations through Thompson is fit and ready to return to the referee.

Despite, or because of, appearing for Northern Ireland to their players; it all adds up to experience."

"Ray Wilkins won a lot of respect but he won't be playing that role for me. Talking is not his strong point and we needed anyone in that role it would be Bryan Robson. He knows what is required and has the aggression." One does not recall that aggression was Beckenbauer's strongest attribute.

Having crossed the floor to join Birmingham City, Ron Saunders has decided against bringing back Colin Todd, who should have seen England's first sweeper years ago. General manager Smith dropped them a fortnight ago and for today's game at Southampton Mr Saunders recalls the Dutch winger Broekman and Trifunovic. Southampton should not be daunted by the fact that they have not won any of their last 24 away games.

Southampton's lead at the top of the first division is identical to Luton Town's advantage over Wigan, but the home team still have two games in hand. However, today at home they have to beat the third-placed club, Oldham Athletic, or doubts over alterations through Thompson is fit and ready to return to the referee.

Despite, or because of, appearing for Northern Ireland to their players; it all adds up to experience."

"Ray Wilkins won a lot of respect but he won't be playing that role for me. Talking is not his strong point and we needed anyone in that role it would be Bryan Robson. He knows what is required and has the aggression." One does not recall that aggression was Beckenbauer's strongest attribute.

Having crossed the floor to join Birmingham City, Ron Saunders has decided against bringing back Colin Todd, who should have seen England's first sweeper years ago. General manager Smith dropped them a fortnight ago and for today's game at Southampton Mr Saunders recalls the Dutch winger Broekman and Trifunovic. Southampton should not be daunted by the fact that they have not won any of their last 24 away games.

Southampton's lead at the top of the first division is identical to Luton Town's advantage over Wigan, but the home team still have two games in hand. However, today at home they have to beat the third-placed club, Oldham Athletic, or doubts over alterations through Thompson is fit and ready to return to the referee.

Despite, or because of, appearing for Northern Ireland to their players; it all adds up to experience."

"Ray Wilkins won a lot of respect but he won't be playing that role for me. Talking is not his strong point and we needed anyone in that role it would be Bryan Robson. He knows what is required and has the aggression." One does not recall that aggression was Beckenbauer's strongest attribute.

Having crossed the floor to join Birmingham City, Ron Saunders has decided against bringing back Colin Todd, who should have seen England's first sweeper years ago. General manager Smith dropped them a fortnight ago and for today's game at Southampton Mr Saunders recalls the Dutch winger Broekman and Trifunovic. Southampton should not be daunted by the fact that they have not won any of their last 24 away games.

Southampton's lead at the top of the first division is identical to Luton Town's advantage over Wigan, but the home team still have two games in hand. However, today at home they have to beat the third-placed club, Oldham Athletic, or doubts over alterations through Thompson is fit and ready to return to the referee.

Despite, or because of, appearing for Northern Ireland to their players; it all adds up to experience."

"Ray Wilkins won a lot of respect but he won't be playing that role for me. Talking is not his strong point and we needed anyone in that role it would be Bryan Robson. He knows what is required and has the aggression." One does not recall that aggression was Beckenbauer's strongest attribute.

Having crossed the floor to join Birmingham City, Ron Saunders has decided against bringing back Colin Todd, who should have seen England's first sweeper years ago. General manager Smith dropped them a fortnight ago and for today's game at Southampton Mr Saunders recalls the Dutch winger Broekman and Trifunovic. Southampton should not be daunted by the fact that they have not won any of their last 24 away games.

Southampton's lead at the top of the first division is identical to Luton Town's advantage over Wigan, but the home team still have two games in hand. However, today at home they have to beat the third-placed club, Oldham Athletic, or doubts over alterations through Thompson is fit and ready to return to the referee.

Despite, or because of, appearing for Northern Ireland to their players; it all adds up to experience."

"Ray Wilkins won a lot of respect but he won't be playing that role for me. Talking is not his strong point and we needed anyone in that role it would be Bryan Robson. He knows what is required and has the aggression." One does not recall that aggression was Beckenbauer's strongest attribute.

Having crossed the floor to join Birmingham City, Ron Saunders has decided against bringing back Colin Todd, who should have seen England's first sweeper years ago. General manager Smith dropped them a fortnight ago and for today's game at Southampton Mr Saunders recalls the Dutch winger Broekman and Trifunovic. Southampton should not be daunted by the fact that they have not won any of their last 24 away games.

Southampton's lead at the top of the first division is

Royal Vulcan set for Placepot on way to Cheltenham jackpot

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

With the National Hunt Festival no longer a spectre on the horizon we will be looking for hints at Kempton Park today that could prove profitable at Cheltenham next month. The Tote Pattern Steeplechase and the Cheltenham Hurdle are the races that seem likely to provide them.

Royal Vulcan, my selection for the Placepot Hurdle, is currently the ante-post favourite for the Triumph Hurdle, which is the big race for four-year-olds at Cheltenham. Betfair's forecast of the outcome of the Sun Alliance Stakes does not begin neatly so early, but when it does Seamus O'Flynn is a name that is bound to be prominent, especially if he manages to win the Pattern Steeplechase this afternoon.

No one in their right mind would back Derring Rose to win any race these days, let alone the Champion Hurdle, because his record shows he is every bit as likely to dig in his heels and refuse to race as he is to win.

To remain favourite for the Triumph Royal Vulcan must first beat Luis Morice, Bustino and Tiger Whale this afternoon. This I think he will do. Royal Vulcan is the only horse whose potential triumph seems when John Francome brought him swooping on Krug to score over today's course and distance in November.

Nothing has happened in the meantime to change my mind. On the contrary Royal Vulcan's next visit to Kempton at the beginning of December simply confirmed the impression of excellence. Yesterday his trainer, Neville Callaghan, told me that his horse had improved only well after his midwinter break and that Francome, who rode him at exercise earlier this week, had told him that he was keen to ride him in the Triumph as well as this afternoon.

Callaghan went on to say that he would be disappointed if Royal Vulcan did not run "a hell

of a race" even allowing for the fact that he had left room for improvement between now and Cheltenham. No one will be more aware of the threat than Royal Vulcan poses than Peter Scudamore, who rode him when he won the second of his two races at Kempton last year and at Leicester as well.

Today Scudamore has been claimed by David Nicholson to ride Luis, who won the Stroud Green Hurdle so decisively at Newbury a fortnight ago. On that occasion he beat Morice by eight lengths. Today Morice will be meeting him on 10 lb better terms, so there should be much to play for.

The presence of two Irish runners in the field — Bustino and Tiger Whale — has important overtones. The first is stable companion of Morton, who is the leading Irish fancy for the Triumph, and the second was runner up to the same horse at Leopoldstown a fortnight ago.

Rolls Rambler's participation at Aintree must now be in doubt. If the horse was given an injection last night a period of recovery would elapse before the second. As no animal is allowed to run for 10 days after any inoculation, Rolls Rambler will only be clear four days before the big race. And as Fred Winter pointed out it would be unfair for Aintree's formidable fences to confront any horse who had not seen a racecourse for nearly two weeks. It is all a great pity for Rolls Rambler, who had an undeniably chance, having been unbeaten in five outings a couple of seasons ago.

Despite the absence of Rolls Rambler the chase still gave punters the thrill of the moment. Those who backed the odds-on favourites must have felt like jumping in the nearby Thames. Dancing Brig turned into the straight some 30 lengths behind the leaders. However as Sun Lion and Jack Sparrow closed towards the last fence the space around them must have been heard in Sunbury. For Tony Clay and Dancing Brig had at last got into top gear. Sweeping past Sun Lion, the backers choice eventually won by seven lengths.

What is notable is what he had thought about his chances four fences from home. Clay replied: "Not bloody much. Dancing Brig is very one paced. I knew the leaders were going too fast so I decided not to bustle him. But I

never thought they would come back."

Amidst the bucking of the National Hunt racing. And it was good to see John Thorne in the winners enclosure after Spartan Missile's half brother, Cruise Missile, had sprinted away from Princeton on the run in at the Royal Cognac Novices' Hurdle Cup at Stratford. As it is he will probably be all the better for his rest next season. After all he may be the same age as Aladdin last year".

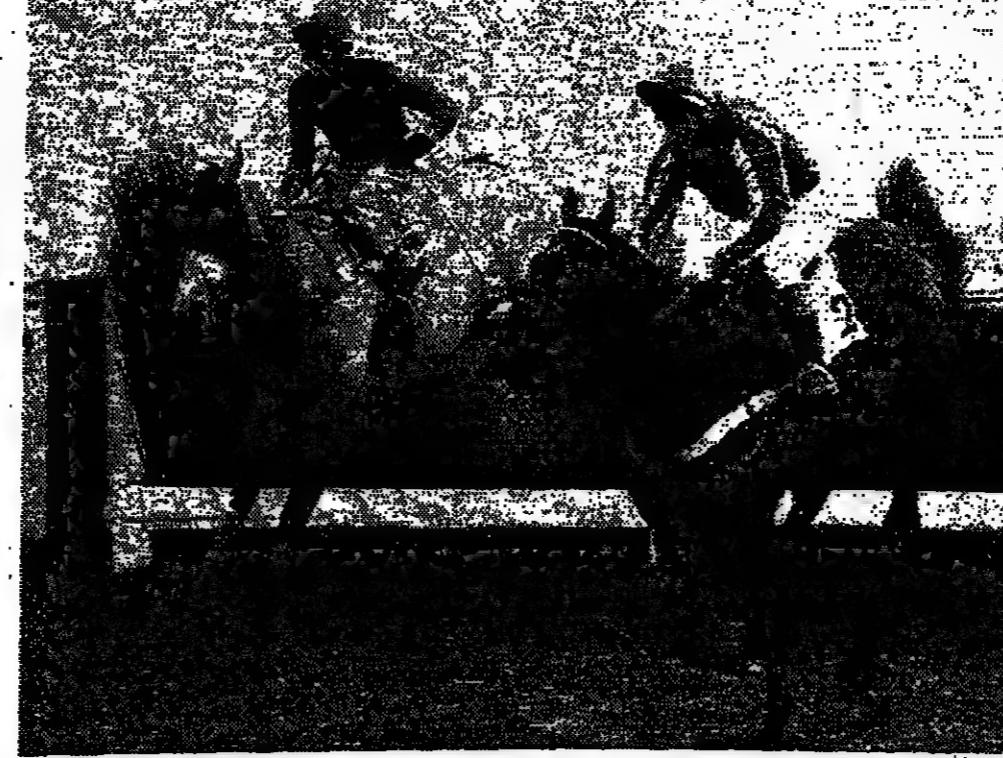
Cruise Missile must now be regarded as a live contender for one of the two novice chases at Cheltenham.

Mr Thorne had good news about Spartan Missile, who had finished second to Aladdin in last year's National. After various treatments to his injured leg Spartan Missile was confined to his box for three months, but he is now turned out in a field and thoroughly enjoying life. Mr

RACING

Winter's passport to disaster

By Michael Seely



Cruise Missile, after a successful lift-off at the last, takes a giant step to victory.

Thorne broke a leg in a riding accident last November.

Amidst the bucking of the National Hunt racing. And it was good to see John Thorne in the winners enclosure after Spartan Missile's half brother, Cruise Missile, had sprinted away from Princeton on the run in at the Royal Cognac Novices' Hurdle Cup at Stratford. As it is he will probably be all the better for his rest next season. After all he may be the same age as Aladdin last year".

Cruise Missile must now be regarded as a live contender for one of the two novice chases at Cheltenham.

Mr Thorne had good news about Spartan Missile, who had finished second to Aladdin in last year's National. After various treatments to his injured leg Spartan Missile was confined to his box for three months, but he is now turned out in a field and thoroughly enjoying life. Mr

Thorne broke a leg in a riding accident last November.

Christopher Stephenson who is from making a name for himself as a specialist in the field of steeplechasing and racing properties.

Captain Lemons went on to say that his latest acquisition would not affect his own racing plans as he had just 40 horses in his yard in Newark and 40 more in his racing stable.

Apparently he sold Cariburg to Brian in a year ago. Frank Dunn who has trained at Fitzroy House for the past three seasons, has renewed his lease.

Captain Lemons said yesterday that he had bought Fitzroy House purely as an investment. But he now intended renovating the property completely so that it would become one of the finest of its type in the land.

Christopher Stephenson who is from making a name for himself as a specialist in the field of steeplechasing and racing properties.

Captain Lemons went on to say that his latest acquisition would not affect his own racing plans as he had just 40 horses in his yard in Newark and 40 more in his racing stable.

Apparently he sold Cariburg to Brian in a year ago. Frank Dunn who has trained at Fitzroy House for the past three seasons, has renewed his lease.

Captain Lemons said yesterday that he had bought Fitzroy House purely as an investment. But he now intended renovating the property completely so that it would become one of the finest of its type in the land.

ROUND-UP SHOW JUMPING

Broome's last chance to add to car collection

David Broome, who has won six Lancia cars in the past seven years, can add to his collection when he starts favourite at the Lancia Trophy show jumping competition at Park Farm, Middlesex, today.

The car, worth £7,500, goes to the rider with the highest combined points total in two events — the cross-country and the silver lance. Broome has one of his best horses qualified in both.

Broome, who is 42, missed out in 1976 after winning for the first time the previous year. If he is still short of the odd vehicle or so, now is the time to make his move for a replacement, as the sponsors are pulling out after ten years.

"It is all very sad", Raymond Brooks-Ward, the managing director of British Equestrian Promotions, said. "But we can only thank Lancia for their tremendous support for show jumping."

The Lancia Trophy also carries a first prize of £1,400.

Broome, last year's winner of the individual title (in 1975 and 1979), can make it a treble with Mr Ross, last season's winner of the King George V Gold Cup. But the opposition will be severe, not only from riders like Harvey Smith, Malcolm Pyrah, the talented youngster like 18-year-old Lester McNaught, the European junior champion.

Miss McNaught, the Warwickshire protege of Ted Edgar has qualified five horses throughout the season, although under the rules she can only ride three of them. She has selected Whato, a



Broome... winner of six Lancias

One More Time, and the sure-footed FMS Barberella.

Nick Skelton and Graham Fletcher, who have both given up the chance of a gold medal in 1984, Olympic Games by retiring, their respective successors during the season, are also competing. Skelton the 1978 trophy winner, has another chance with Carat.

BASKETBALL

Ball is in Palace's court

By Nicholas Harring

Not until the last basket of the National League season have been sunk tomorrow evening are the winners of the first division likely to be known.

The tide's destiny at Crystal Palace or Solent, that much is sure, but little else is known. The crowd even failing to know which side must be just what the English Basketball Association wanted for selling the sport to Channel Four for a live evening viewing every week from November.

The two clubs are level on points, having both lost two games — one to each other — but Palace are ahead, having scored five more points in the games between. So if Palace win their last two games at Whitehead Mansions tonight and at John Carr, Doncaster, they will take the title, no matter what Solent manage to do at home to Sunderland, tonight, and at TCB Brighton tomorrow.

On paper the two contenders have one easy game and one hard

SKIING

Weirather's view is not a happy one

A lovely dish to put before the King

Oslav, Feb 26.—King Olav V, a devoted ski enthusiast, cancelled Friday's weekly government council at his Oslo palace so that he could attend the world nordic ski championships at Holmenkollen. The council was cancelled at the king's own request, the referee "of not being competent to handle such an important function".

The Yorkshire club will be relaxed, having already qualified for next month's National Championship Play-offs at Wembly. Palace will still be without Roma, who is still in hospital.

Solent's fate must be that Sunderland need to win what is their last game to have a chance of defending their title at Wembly, having surprisingly lost 83-70 to Team Talbot Guidottors in overtime on Thursday. If Sunderland fall last season's league champions, Flat Birmingham will take their place at Wembly as long as they average an easier game and one hard by Guildford at the Aston Villa Sports Centre tonight.

On paper the two contenders have one easy game and one hard

Kempton Park results

Kempton Park	
Tot double: 2.30 & 3.30. Trable: 2.0, 3.0 & 4.0.	
[Television (TV): 1.30, 2.0 & 2.30]	
1.30 FOOD BROKERS HURDLE (Novices: £2,813; 2m) (7 runners)	
101 31209 DASHAN (D) (Sheaf, Falso) F Winter 7-1-20 ... J Francome	
102 30712 BOSTON (D) (Sheaf, Falso) F Winter 7-1-20 ... J Francome	
103 30674 MORALITY STONE (D) (Sheaf, Falso) F Winter 7-1-20 ... J Francome	
104 30675 BEA OTTER (Mrs J Denning) F Winter 7-1-20 ... J Francome	
105 30676 BETTY'S BOY (Mrs C Mairi) F Winter 7-1-20 ... J Francome	
106 311 30677 JAMES (D) (Sheaf, Falso) F Winter 7-1-20 ... J Francome	
107 311 30678 KINOS PARADE (F) (Ricberg) F Winter 7-1-20 ... J Francome	
111 311 30679 4.0 ELLIOTT (D) (Sheaf, Falso) F Winter 7-1-20 ... J Francome	
112 311 30680 4.0 ROYAL VULCAN (D) (Sheaf, Falso) F Winter 7-1-20 ... J Francome	
113 311 30681 BUSTRETO (D) (T Orlie) F Winter 7-1-20 ... J Francome	
114 311 30682 4.0 GINGER (D) (Sheaf, Falso) F Winter 7-1-20 ... J Francome	
115 311 30683 4.0 ROBIN WONDERS (D) (Hendry) F Winter 7-1-20 ... J Francome	
116 311 30684 4.0 SHINY COPPER (D) (Tyker) F Winter 7-1-20 ... J Francome	
117 311 30685 4.0 TIGER WHALE (F) (Sheaf, Falso) F Winter 7-1-20 ... J Francome	
118 311 30686 4.0 5.0 ROYAL VULCAN (F) (Sheaf, Falso) F Winter 7-1-20 ... J Francome	
119 311 30687 4.0 5.0 ROYAL VULCAN (F) (Sheaf, Falso) F Winter 7-1-20 ... J Francome	
120 311 30688 4.0 5.0 ROYAL VULCAN (F) (Sheaf, Falso) F Winter 7-1-20 ... J Francome	
121 311 30689 4.0 5.0 ROYAL VULCAN (F) (Sheaf, Falso) F Winter 7-1-20 ... J Francome	
122 311 30690 4.0 5.0 ROYAL VULCAN (F) (Sheaf, Falso) F Winter 7-1-20 ... J Francome	
123 311 30691 4.0 5.0 ROYAL VULCAN (F) (Sheaf, Falso) F Winter 7-1-20 ... J Francome	
124 311 30692 4.0 5.0 ROYAL VULCAN (F) (Sheaf, Falso) F Winter 7-1-20 ... J Francome	
125 311 30693 4.0 5.0 ROYAL VULCAN (F) (Sheaf, Falso) F Winter 7-1-20 ... J Francome	
126 311 30694 4.0 5.0 ROYAL VULCAN (F) (Sheaf, Falso) F Winter 7-1-20 ... J Francome	
127 311 30695 4.0 5.0 ROYAL VULCAN (F) (Sheaf, Falso) F Winter 7-1-20 ... J Francome	
128 311 30696 4.0 5.0 ROYAL VULCAN (F) (Sheaf, Falso) F Winter 7-1-20 ... J Francome	
129 311 30697 4.0 5.0 ROYAL VULCAN (F) (Sheaf, Falso) F Winter 7-1-20 ... J Francome	
130 311 30698 4.0 5.0 ROYAL VULCAN (F) (Sheaf, Falso) F Winter 7-1-20 ... J Francome	
131 311 30699 4.0 5.0 ROYAL VULCAN (F) (Sheaf, Falso) F Winter 7-1-20 ... J Francome	
132 311 30700 4.0 5.0 ROYAL VULCAN (F) (Sheaf, Falso) F Winter 7-1-20 ... J Francome	
133 311 30701 4.0 5.0 ROYAL VULCAN (F) (Sheaf, Falso) F Winter 7-1-20 ... J Francome	
134 311 30702 4.0 5.0 ROYAL VULCAN (F) (Sheaf, Falso) F Winter 7-1-20 ... J Francome	
135 311 30703 4.0 5.0 ROYAL VULCAN (F) (Sheaf, Falso) F Winter 7-1-20 ... J Francome	
136 311 30704 4.0 5.0 ROYAL VULCAN (F) (Sheaf, Falso) F Winter 7-1-20 ... J Francome	
137 311 30705 4.0 5.0 ROYAL VULCAN (F) (Sheaf, Falso) F Winter 7-1-20 ... J Francome	
138 311 30706 4.0 5.0 ROYAL VULCAN (F) (Sheaf, Falso) F Winter 7-1-20 ... J Francome	
139 311 30707 4.0 5.0 ROYAL VULCAN (F) (Sheaf, Falso) F Winter 7-1-20 ... J Francome	
140	

